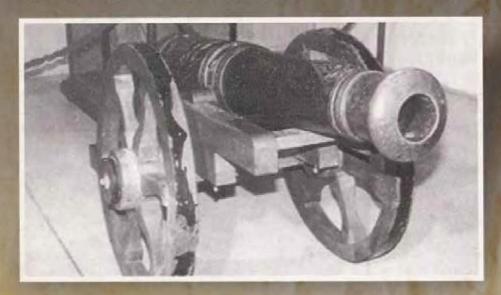


Buku Panduan Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia

The Guide Book of Indonesian Soldier Museum



Markas Besar Tentara Nasional Indonesia Pusat Sejarah

Headquarters of the Indonesian National Military Center for TNI History



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KATA SAMBUTAN KEPALA PUSAT SEJARAH

FOREWORD BY CHIEF OF THE CENTER FOR HISTORY INDONESIAN NATIONAL MILITARY

Teriring doa serta seraya
memohon ridho Tuhan Yang Maha Esa,
saya menyambut gembira revisi dan cetak
ulang Buku Panduan Museum
Keprajuritan Indonesia (MKI). Revisi Buku
panduan Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia
dilakukan karena adanya perubahan
nama organisasi Pusat Sejarah dan Tradisi
TNI menjadi Pusat Sejarah TNI, serta
memenuhi permintaan pengunjung/
masyarakat atas buku panduan ini.

Perubahan secara substansial tidak ada karena koleksi baik secara diorama, fragmen dan patung belum ada perubahan.

Sebagaimana kita ketahui dalam sejarah perjuangan bngsa Indonesia dapat ditemukan sifat-sifat, watak dan semangat keprajuritan yang kemudian merupakan salah satu unsur pokok dalam membangun jati diri bangsa. Dari fakta sejarah tersebut menunjukkan bahwa bangsa Indonesia telah memiliki jiwa keprajuritan sejak masa lampau. Hal ini antara lain telah dibuktikan oleh kebesaran kerajaan-kerajaan Sriwijaya, Majapahit, Demak dan Mataram.

All praise be to God Almighty, I am pleased and appreciate few could revise and reprint completely the Guide Book of Indonesian Soldier Museum. The Guide Book of Indonesian Soldier Museum revised is caused by the change of the organization name's of Center for TNI History and Tradition is become Center for TNI History, and fulfill for visitor request. In the history of struggle people there are factors showing that the Indonesian people had already spirit of patriotism since the ancient times. This was proved by the existence of the glorious empires like Sriwijaya, Majapahit, Demak and Mataram. Those kingdoms were very powerful because they were supported by their strong armed forces.

The Indonesian Soldier Museum visualizes the struggle of the Indonesian people in the period of seventh to nineteenth century. The objective of the museum are to preserve and inherit the spirit of patriotism of our ancestor to the young generation. The twelve centuries struggle was one of the important factors to build the future of our nation. We, however realized that it depends entirely on our

Kerajaan-kerajaan itu dapat berdiri kokoh karena didukung angkatan perang yang memiliki tradisi keprajuritan yang tangguh.

Keberadaan Museum

Keprajurilan yang menyajikan visualisasi berbagai kisah perjuangan bangsa Indonesia dari abad VII sampai dengan abad XIX, antara lain dimaksudkan untuk melestarikan serta mewariskan jika patriotisme prajurit kepada generasi muda, Perjuangan sela kurang lebih dua

satu upaya untuk melawan penjajahan.
Mementum ini akan menjadi sangat
penting dalam persiapan kita memasuki
era globalisasi dewasa ini. Namun
demikian kita menyadari bahwa hal
tersebut sangat tergantung kepada visi
kita ke masa depan yang diantaranya
dipengaruhi oleh kemampuan kita
mempelajari berbagai peristiwa yang
pernah terjadi di masa lampau.

belas abad tersebut, merupakan salah

Buku panduan ini dimaksudkan untuk memberikan kemudahan dalam mengenal lebih dekat keberadaan Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia yang

merupakan salah satu obyek wisata di

Toman Mini Indonesia Indah.

semangat bela negara.

Mudah-mudahan buku panduan ini dapat memberikan kontribusi kepada masyarakat, terutama generasi muda dalam memupuk rasa cinta tanah air dan membangkitkan past as a lesson.

This guide book to facilities the people to know more the Indonesian Soldier

ability to learn and take various events in the

people to know more the Indonesian Soldier
Museum, which is one of tourist's objectives
in the beautiful Indonesia Miniature Park
(TMII).

It is hope this guide book could contribution to the society especially young generation to love their fatherland and encourage them to have of patriotism.

Jakarta, 2008 Kepala Pusat Sejarah TNI Chief of The Center of Indonesian National Military History

Agus Gunaedi Pribadi Brigadir Jenderal TNI Brigadier General TNI

KATA PENGANTAR

PREFACE

Puji dan syukur kita panjatkan kehadirat Tuhan Yang Maha Esa yang telah memberikan karunia-Nya, sehingga cetak ulang buku panduan Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia (MKI) yang disempurnakan dapat terlaksana dengan baik.

Dalam rangka meningkatkan informasi mengenai keberadaan Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia yang berlokasi di lingkungan Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), diperlukan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat antara lain melalui buku panduan.

Sejalan dengan berlangsungnya kesinambungan sejarah bangsa, maka nilai dan semangat keprajuritan yang telah ada patut kita lestarikan. Melalui sarana museum yang memiliki nilai efektif, kisah perjuangan bangsa Indonesia sejak zaman bahari hingga masa perlawanan terhadap kolonialisme perlu diabadikan. Pengenalan kisah perjuangan bangsa Indonesia secara integral, disajikan dalam bentuk diorama, fragmen paluna/relief serta patung-patung pahlowan dalam sebuah museum yang dikenal dengan nama MKI. Dalam rangka memberikan kemudahan kepada masyarakat pengunjung, Pusjarah menyiapkan buku panduan Museum

Praise be to God Almighty that with His Blessing we could reprint and revise completely the guide book of Indonesian soldier Museum (MKI).

To give more information about MKI, which lacated in the compound of the Beautiful Indonesia in Miniature Park (TMII), it needs to be socializing to the society by means of publishing the guidebook.

The guidebook of MKI explains the content of the museum, which illustrates the struggle of Indonesian since the age of maritime to the age of resistance against the colonial domination. The story of the struggle of Indonesian people is presented in the forms of dioramas, statue fragment/relief, as well as live sized statues of National Heroes. By reading this guidebook, it is hoped the people would be able to know the museum easier.

We realized, that there are still many weakness in writing this book. Therefore, we expect suggestions or input from all parties to complete this book. We appreciate very much to those who participate in publishing this book. Hopefully, this guidebook would be of

Keprajuritan Indonesia yang dikemas oleh Tim penyusun. benefit to the people in general and particularly the young generation.

Tim penyusun menyadari bahwa masih banyak kelemahan dalam penyusunan buku ini. Oleh karena itu saran masukan dari semua pihak sangat kami harapkan dalam upaya penyempurnaan. Kepada semua pihak yang telah ikut membantu terbitnya buku ini, kami menyampaikan terima kasih yang setinggi-tingginya. Mudah-mudahan kehadiran Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia banyak memberikan manfaat bagi masyarakat dan bangsa Indonesia.

Jakarta, 2008

Tim Penyusun

Editors

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PENERANGAN UMUM GENERAL INFORMATION

I. LOKASI MUSEUM

Museum Kaprajuritan Indonesia berada elidalam kompleks Taman Mini Indonesia Indon di Jalan Raya Taman Mini Pandal Gade Jakarta Timur. Kode Pos 1 1660 Jalpan (021) 8401080.

2. JAM BUKA

Settup hari mulai pokul 09.00 sampal 15 00 WIB, Pada hari-hari besar menyeurujkan dengan kegiatan Taman Mul ladanusia Indah,

II. KARCIS MASUK

Introp sata lembar karcis berlaku untuk situ prang pangunjung.

4. KANTOR MUSEUM

fluung kuntor terletak di lantai pertama gerbung museum. Ruang kantor ini utilangkapi dangan perpustakaan yang manyimpan kolaksi buku-buku Sejarah Perjumgan Bangsa Indonesia abad VII s/d Atralam buku-buku pengetahuan lainnya. Perjumakaan ini terbuka untuk umum dari puhul 09,00-13.00.

IL PENERANGAN (INFORMASI)

Buglan penerangan (informosi), terdapat di luntus (gedung perkantoran Museum Lepenjuntan Indonesia.

& PRAMUWIDYA

Hagi Pungunjung, baik rombongan matijum parorangan yang membutuhkan pambiinbing (pramuwidya) atau ceramah ibijul menghubungi Staf Sub Bimbingan ibiju Intarnasi.

1. LOCATION

Indonesian Soldier Museum (MKI) is located in the compound of Beautiful Indonesia in Minialure Park (TMII) on Jl. Raya Taman Mini, Pondak Gede, East Jokarta. Post Code: 13560. Telephone number (021) 8401080.

2. HOURS

Everyday 09.00 -15.00. On public holidays, or in conformity with TMil's activities.

3. ADMINISION

One lickets is for one visitor,

4. MUSEUM OFFICE

The office is located on the first floor of the museum building. A library containing collection of books on the history of the Indonesian struggle for independence from the 7th to the 19th centuries and other reference books is also available in the office. The library is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

5. INFORMATION

Information office is located on the first floor of the museum building.

6. GUIDES

For museum group visitors as well as individual who need guiding or lecture can contact the information and guide unit,

7. PARKIR KENDARAAN

Untuk pengunjung museum disediakan tempat parkir kendaraan di halaman depan dekat dermaga (danau buatan), sedangkan bagi para tamu, disediakan tempat parkir di halaman belakang. Bila ada pertunjukan malam, pengunjung dapat memarkir kendaraannya di halaman depan dan di halaman belakang museum.

8. ISI MUSEUM

Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia menyajikan diorama tentang perjuangan bangsa Indonesia abad VII s/d XIX.

9. BARANG-BARANG BAWAAN

Barang-barang bawaan pengunjung agar dititipkan pada tempat penitipan, kecuali uang, perhiasan dan surat-surat berharga lainnya.

7. PARKING

For museum visitors a parking lot at the front yard near the quay is available.

During evening show a parking lots are available at the front or on the back yard of the museum.

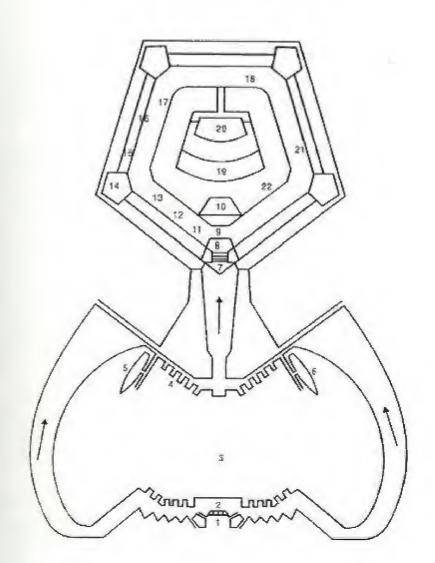
8. COLLECTIONS

Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia Displays dioramas illustrating the struggle of Indonesian people in 7th to 9 th century.

9. VISITORS BELONGING

Visitors should keep their belonging in the deposit counter except money, jewelry and valuable papers.

DENAH MUSEUM KEPRAJURITAN INDONESIA SKETCH OF INDONESIAN SOLDIER MUSEUM



KETERANGAN		DESCRIPTION	
1.	Loket	1.	Locket
2.	Pintu Masuk	2.	Entrance
3.	Danau buatan	3.	Man Made Lake
4.	Dermaga	4.	Quay
5.	Kapal Banten	5.	Banten Ship
6.	Kapal Phinisi	6.	Phinisi Ship
7.	Jembatan Angkat	7.	Drowbridge
8.	Pintu Gerbang	8.	Gate
9.	Ruang Utama	9.	Main Room
10.	Ruang Teater	10.	Theartre Room
11.	Penitipan Barang	11.	Goods Storage
12.	Kantin	12.	Canteen
13.	Mushola	13.	Mushola
14.	Bastion	14.	Bastion
15,	Fragmen Patung dan Relief	15.	Statues Fragment and Relief
16.	Parit	16.	Moat
17.	Diorama	17.	Diorama
18.	Ruang Kantor	18.	Off ice Room
19.	Tribun	19.	Stand
20.	Panggung Terbuka	20.	Open Stage
21.	Perpustakaan	21.	Library
22.	Patung Pahlawan	22.	Heroes Statues

SEKILAS MUSEUM KEPRAJURITAN INDONESIA MUSEUM KEPRAJURITAN INDONESIA IN PASSING

Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia

11 Immun dalam bentuk benteng segilima
Immun dua, ditengkapi dengan bastion
Just map trap sudutnya. Dinding luar
Immun luwah benteng ini, diisi dengan
Immun kagmen patung dan reliel yang
Immungumbarkan perlawanan bangsa
In Komen menghadapi kekuasaan asing.

Benteng ini dikelilingi oleh parit pang dapat dinikmati para pengunjung danpat danak perahu keliling. Di bagian dapat benteng terhampar danau buatan pang dilangkapi dengan kapal Banten dan Planta. Di bagian dalam museum terdapat patagpang terbuka berkapasitos 800 lengat duduk. Di sekitornya disajikan patang pahlawan sebanyak 23 lenga Para panganjung yang akan masuk ke museum dapat mencapai piniu gerbang dengan menggunakan perahu penyeberangan dangan

Bangunan benteng yang dalahan dengan kukuh, mengandung matan pertahanan bangsa, penangkal dan seyala hokekat ancaman.

Dinding benteng berbentuk

Telephina melambangkan keluruhan

Telephina bangsa Indonesia Poncasila,

Telephina setiap ancaman ideology osing.

Perstron yang dibangun pada kelima sudut

Terstron lengkap dengan lubang-lubang

penguntai, melambanakan kewasaadaan.

The Indonesian Soldier Museum is built in the shape of five-sided, twostoyered fort complete with bastions at each corner. The outer wall of the lower fort is covered with exhibits of fragment os statues and reliefs showing Indonesian people defending the country from foreign forces.

The fart is surrounded by a moat which the museum visitors can enjoyed by taking a boat ride. In front of the fort there is a man made lake complete with a Banten ship and a Phinisi ship. Inside the museum is an open stage with a seating capacity of 800, pround which are placed 23 statues of Indonesian heroes. On the ground floor are the offices and quest sitting room. On the upper floor the collection is exhibited. Visitor can enter the main gate of the museum by using a boat to cross the moat, or by a foot path in the side yard. The museum gorden is beautified by rare plants and apposite each corner which has statues fragment is a tetarium showing the beauty of the underwater penarama of the Indonesian SEOS.

The museum was built as a sturdy fort to represent the philosophy of defending the nation and protecting it from all threats.

The fort is five-sided symbolizing the grandeur of the Indonesian State karena dapat melihat dengan cakrawala yang luas. Pintu gerbang atau pintu utama dengan dekarasi abad XVI, merupakan terupat lalu lintas masuknya pengunjung, melambangkan keterbukaan Indonesia terhadap dunia luar. Parit yang mengelilingi benteng melambangkan suatu rintangan yang menjadi bagian dalam usaha pertahanan Negara.

Doratan dan danau buotan yang dibangun di bagian depan museum melambangkan tanah air Indonesio yang terdiri atas daratan (pulou-pulau) serta lautan, yang merupakan espek penting dalam Wawasan Nusantara. Di atas danau buatan terapung dua buoh kapal traditional, yaitu kapal Banten sebagai lambang kekuatan armada Indonesia kawasan Barat, dan kapal traditional Phinasi merupakan lambang kekuatan musintim Indonesia di kawasan Timur. Keduanya melambangkan kekuatan trantim bangsa Indonesia.

Dermaga sebagai tempat Inerlabuhnya kapal dan perahu mukumbangkon kesibukan kegiatan perekanamian seria sarana perhubungan antar pulaa.



Philosophy, Pancasila, which has five points and pratects the nations from the threat of foreign idealogies. The bastions at each of the five corners are equipped with observe holes which symbolize vigilance as the wide horizon can be observed from them. The main gate, decorated in the 16th century style, which in visitors enter and leave the museum represent the openness and friendliness of the Indonesian people to the outside world. The most which encircles the fort symbolizes the barrier which is a part of the notional defence.

The land and the man made lake constructed in front of the fort represent the Indonesian notions consisting of islands and seas, which is an important factor in the archipelago concept. On the lake two traditional ships, a Banten ship are floating symbolizing the strength of the western Indonesian armada, and the Phinisi ship symbolizing the strength of the eastern Indonesian armada. Both ships together represent the entirety of Indonesian maritime strength.

The quay, as a place for ships and boats to dock, symbolizes the economic activity of the nation and also represent the means of communication between the islands (of the nation as well as with order countries).

TATA PAMERAN LAYOUT THE EXHIBITION

Kaleksi museum ini disajikan lahun buntuk diarama, kragmen patung din initial dengan maksud memudahkan parapupang memahami kaleksi yang dariphan. Pada garis besamya ada dua lahunjuk pameran, yaitu bagian luar dan lahunu dalam.

The museum collection is presented in the form of dioromos, with statue fragments and reliefs in order to make the display easily understood by the public. Over all there are two groups of display, the outer and inner part.

MAGIAN LUAR

Kelompak ini berupa kombinasi punyapun bentuk dan relief yang menyatu danan bagian luar dinding museum ti dan sebuah ronggo yang masing-masing berukuran 6,5 m x 2,8 m x 4,5 m, sebuah odegan yang disajikan berupa calalan kisah sejarah keprajuritan dan berpahlawanan dari berbagai daerah di balanssia. Kurun waktu meliputi abad XIII banga XIX, dan adegannya berjumlah 19 luarah

Pada bagian lain bersebrangan dan period ini, petru pengunjung dapat menyeksikan pemuran Tetarium yang ditata rapi pada ting liap sudut benteng. Pameran bagian luar ini dapat dinikmati oleh para pengunjung dengan menaiki perahu periolalul parit atau melalui jalan setapak yang mengelilingi gedung museum.

OUTER DISPLAY

The auter display consist of a combination of statues and reliefs which have become one the outer wall of the museum cavitys in a measuring 6.5 m x 2.8 m x 4.5 m. These display show chunk of history with military and heraic scenes from the various regions in Indonesia. There are 19 of these displays involving a time frame from the 13th to the 19th centuries.

Visitors to the museum can also enjoy the Tetariums placed apposite each of these outer wall displays at the corners of the fort. These displays can be viewed while walking along the footpath which encircles the museum.

BAGIAN DALAM

Ada dua ruang yaitu ruang iliproma dan ruang pameran. Kedua mang ini terletak di lantai dua gedung

INNER DISPLAY

Inside the museum can be found the diarama room and the exhibition room. Both these rooms are on the upper floor of museum, yang berbentuk segilima. Pada masing-masing sisi akan kita jumpai diorama seria ruang pamer yang berisi benda-benda relik atau replika senjata, pakaian perang, panji-panji serta baneka-baneka peraga yang memperagakan busana prajurit. Juga ada penyajian gelar tarmasi perang dan miniature benteng. Di sepanjang pinggiran bangunan, dipamerkan 23 patung pahlawan yang dibuat dari perunggu berukuran 1 ¼ besar manusia.

Di depan dioroma terpasang "Show Case" (almari kaca) yang berisi penjelasan dari masing-masing cerita, lungkap dengan foto, dakumentasi yang berhubungan dengan diorama tersebut. Cerita-cerita yang dipilih untuk diaramadiorama ini menggambarkan cerita-cerita perlawanan terhadap penjajah untuk memperlahankan tanah air Indonesia. Cerito ini telah dipilih selain untuk menumbuhkan inspirasi, juga untuk mangembangkan semangat keprajuritan pada generasi penerus bangsa. Disana ada 14 diorama yang ditempatkan baturutan dari abad ke-7 sampai dengan ahad ke-19.

the five-sided museum building. On each wall can be seen dioramas, as well as exhibition rooms full of relic and replicas of arms, war clothes, bonners and mannequins dressed in military uniforms. There also battle formations and same miniature forts laid out. Along the covered passageway are 23 statues of heroes made of bronze at 1 ¼ times human size.

In front of each diorama there is a showcase with a description of each scene complete with documentation photographs related to that diarama. The scenes chosen for these dioramos represent stories of defying the colonial forces to defend the Indonesian nation. They were chosen in order to provide inspiration as well as develop a patriotic and military spirit amongst the fallowing generations. There are 14 at these dioramas ranging from the 2th to 19th centuries.

Fragmen Patung Dan Relief Keprajuritan

Fragments Of Soldier

Statues And Reliefs

RADEN WIJAYA MENGUSIR TENTARA CINA (JAWA TIMUR) 1293

Pada tahun 1289, Raja Singasari Lettanegara menerima utusan Kaisar Cina tuhlai Khan, yang menyampaikan pesan, utun raja Singasari tunduk dan umuberikan upeti kepada Kaisar Cina. Emtanegara menalak, utusan Kaisar Cina utun tursi sebagai tanda penalakan.

Pada tahun 1292 Jayakatwang dur Cediri memberantak. Pasukan Kediri hadarul menghancurkan Kraton Singasari dan kentanegara terbunuh. Raden Wijaya ramuntu Kartonegara dengan bantuan Itayan Madusa Aria Wiraraja, menyatakan tah lah bepada Kediri dan meminia agar dimeken tenggal di Tarik suatu daerah di laga tah Itayudas.

RADEN WIJAYA EVICTS THE CHINESE SOLDIER (EAST JAVA), 1293

In 1289, King Kertanegaro of Singasori received a delegation from the Chinese Emperor, Kublai Khan. The message sent was that the king of Singasari should submit to the Chinese Emperor and pay tribute to him. Kertanegara refused and Chinese delegate was injured as a symbol of the refusal.

In 1292 Jayakotwang of Kediri revolted. The forces of Kediri successfully destroyed the Singasari palace and Kertanegara was killed. Raden Wijaya, Kertanegara's sons in law, with the help of the help of the Regent of Modura Aria Wiraraja, stated thei: submission to Kediri and asked permission to live in Tarik, an area on the banks of the Brantas river.



PERTEMPURAN DI BENTENG INDRAPATRA (ACEH),1606

Pada tahun 1511 orang Portugis di bawah pimpinan Alfonso D'Albuquerque menduduki Bandar Malaka, pusat perdagangan rempah-rempah di Asia. Pridagang-pedagang Islam memindahkan kegiatannya ke tempot lain, terutama di Aceh. Kerojaan yang letaknya strategis di Selat Malaka itu mengalami kemajuan yang pesat. Sultan Alaudin Riayatsyah memanfaatkan keadaan itu untuk memperkuat armada Aceh. Kemajuan Aceli merupakan ancaman bagi Portugis, sahingga antara dua kekuatan ini sering Imjudi bentrokon bersenjata. Ketegongan antara Aceh dan Portugis memuncak dalam masa pemerintahan Sultan Al-Mukamil. Dibawah penggantinya Sultan Ali Riayatsych terjadi pertentangan di dalam

negeri. Situasi ini dimanfaatkan oleh

l'ortugis yang dipimpin oleh Martin Alfonso

THE BATTLE OF FORT INDRAPATRA (ACEH), 1606

In 1511 the Portuguese armeda under the leadership of Alfonso D'Albuquarque occupied the port of Malacca, the center of the spice trade in Asia. The Moslem traders moved their activities to other place, in particular Aceh. The Kingdom which was strategically placed on the Straits of Malacca experienced rapid development. Sultan Alaudin Riayatsyah took advantage of this to strengthen the Aceh armada. This development in Aceh was seen as a threat by the Portuguese which led to frequent armed confrontations between the two sides. The tension between Aceh and Portuguese peaked in the time of Sultan At Mukamil's government. Under his uplaement, Sultan Ali Riayatsyah, there was civil resistance. This situation was used by the Portuguese under Martin Alfonso de



ih Linstro untuk menyerang Aceh. Pada linhar Juni 1606 armada Portugis melancarkan serangan ke Aceh, dan limbasil menduduki benteng Indrapatra. Lihar sini pasukan Portugis berusaha membut Aceh Darussalam.

Darmowangso Tun Pongkat atau Palasse Alam, kemenakan Sultan yang Ledus itu dipenjara, menawarkan diri untuk menimpin angkatan perang Aceh. Sultan menjizinkannya. Dengan pasukan yang rutup kuat, ia berhasil merebut kembali hanteng Indrapatra dan mengusir armada Palagis dari peratran Aceh. Setahun Legudian ia diangkat menjadi Sultan Aceh abanjan gelar Sultan Iskandar Muda.

Castro to attack Aceh. In June 1606, the Portuguese armado lounched an attack on Aceh and successfully accupied Indrapatro Fort. From here the Portuguese forces were able to invade the capital city Aceh Dorussalam.

Darmowangsa Tun Pangkat or Perkasa Alam, the Sultan's nephew who was in jail at that time, offered himself to lead the Aceh troops. The Sultan gave his permission. He was successful in regaining the fart and evicting the Portuguese armada from Aceh waters with the help of a strong contingency of troops. One he year later was crowned as Sultan of Aceh with the fille Sultan Iskandar Muda.

PASUKAN SULTAN AGUNG MENYERANG KASTIL (BENTENG) BATAVIA (JAKARTA), 1628

Sultan Agung Hanyokusumo

(11/13-1645) adalah raja Matarom yang
berhasil menyatukan beberapa wilayah di
Liwa dan Madura di bawah
Lakuasaannya. Mataram menjalin
Limpsama dengan VOC dan diberi izin
templirikan kastil (benteng) di Jakorta.

Labagai imbalan VOC berjanji akan
templual senjata (terutarna meriam)kepada
(tataram. Hubungan kerjasama itu
templuruk, setelah VOC ingkar janji dan
Liutkan menuntut hak dan wilayah untuk
liumjaga.

SULTAN AGUNG TROOPS ATTACK THE KASTIL (FORTO BATAVIA (JAKARTA), 1628

Sultan Agung Hanyokrakusumo (1613-1645) was the King of Mataram who was successful in uniting several areas in Java and Madura under his authority. Mataram cooperated with the VOC (Dutch East India Company) and they were given permission to build a castle (fort) in Batavia (Jakarta). In return the VOC guaranteed to self arms, especially cannons, to Mataram. This relationship deteriorated when the VOC reneged an their promise and even demanded trading rights and land to carry out trade.



Kehadiran kastil VOC yang didirikan pada tahun 1619 merupakan ancaman terhadap Mataram, karena menjadi basis perdagangan dan basis pertahanan VOC. Pada bulan April 1628 Sultan Agung mengerahkan pasukannya untuk menyerang kastil VOC, Batavia. Pasukan Mataram yang dipimpin oleh Tumanggung Baurekso dan Suro Agul-agul tiba di Jakorta pada bulan Agustus 1628.

Pada tanggal 26 Agustus 1628
pasukan Tumenggung Baureksa membuat
markas di muara Suangai Marunda. Pada
tanggal 21 September mereka
mengadakan serangan ke benteng, tetapi
dapat digagalkan oleh Belanda.
Pertempuran hebat terjadi pada tanggal
21 Oktober ketika Mataram kembali
menyerang. Dalam pertempuran ini
lumenggung Baureksa gugur bersama
pularanya.

The existence of the Kostil Bataviar which was built in 1619 was considered a threat by Mataram as it was both a trading base and a defence base for the VOC. In April 1628 Sultan Agung mobilized his troops to attack the Kastil Batavia. The Mataram troops, led by Tumenggung Baurekso dan Sura Agul-agul, arrived in Batavia in August 1628.

On August 26, 1628

Tumenggung Baurekso's troops made their headquariers at the Marunda River estuary. On September 21 they attacked the fart, but were beaten off by the Dutch. A huga battle took place on October 21 when Tumenggung Baurekso felt along with his son.

Panglima pasukan Mataram

aieh Suro Agul-agul, la melakukan

agan ke benteng pada tanggal 28

araber, namun kurang berhasil.

sungan Batavia untuk

sancurkan VOC diulang kembali

salan Agung pada tahun 1629.

SUEMPURAN DI BUKIT SEDKURUNG (JAWA TIMUR), 1679

Pada bulan November 1678,
es pertahanan Trunojoya di Kediri
e oleh Kampeni bersama
emnya, ra melalaskan diri ke Bangil,
esung dengan posukan Karaeng
eng dan membuat kubu pertahanan.
enan di Bangil sangat kual, sehingga
epa kali serangan kompeni dapat
evan. Oleh karena kekuarangan
enaan dan logistik, pasukan
enaan dan logistik, pasukan
enaan dan ditinggalkan Trunojoya.
esa pasukannya bergerak menuju kea

Suro Agul-agul took over as Commander in Chief of the Mataram forces. He attacked the fort again on November 28 but was unsuccessful. In 1629 Sultan Agung tried to destroy the VOC again by taying siege to Butavia.

THE BATTLE OF SELOKURUNG HILL (EAST JAVA), 1679

In November 1678 the VOC attacked the Trunojoyo delence headquartes at Kediri. Along with his forces, Trunojoyo escaped to Bangil, where he joined up with Karaeng Galesong's troops and they made a fortification. Their entrenchment at Bamgil was very strong, and the VOC troop failed several times in attacking it. A lack of arms and logistics caused Trunojoyo's troops to be more and more under pressure. Bangil was attacked again by the VOC and Trunojoyo and his troop abandoned Bangil heading lat Mount Kelud, eventually arriving at Selokurung



akhirnya tiba di bukit Selokurung. Ngantang, Disana ia membuat kubu pertahanan. Sementara itu, pasukan Kompeni terus melakukan pengejaran dan menemukan pasukan Trunojaya berada di Jereng utara Gunung Kelud.

Trunojoyo berusaha melakukan perlawanan di sekilar bukit Selakurung. Kompeni mendasak dan mengepung ketat perlahanan Trunojoyo. Oleh karena tidak mungkin lagi melawan, pada tanggal 25 Desember 1679 Trunojoyo menyerah kepada Kompeni.

PERTEMPURAN DI ALUN-ALUN KARTOSURO (LAWA TENGAH), 1686

Untung Suropati seorong bekas perwira Kompeni (VOC) di Botavia diperkirakan lahir pada tahun 1660. Ia berasal dari Bali, yang dijual sebagai budak dalam usia 7 tahun. Sifat kepahlawanannya tampak sejak ia membangkang terhadap VOC. Ia Hill, Ngatang. There they dug in. The Vt II forces continued to pursue Trunojoyo mud caught up with them on the northern slaper of Mount Kelud.

Trunojoyo tried to defend his position at Selokurung Hill, but the VOI continued at press ahead and faid tight siege to Trunojoyo's farces. Eventually it was impossible to resist any longer, and an December 25, 1679 Trunojoyo surrendered.

THE BATTLE AT KARTOSURO SQUARE (CENTRAL JAVA), 1686

Untung Surapati was an ex-others of the VOC in Batavia. He was Baliness and is thought to have been born in Trical. At the age of 7 he was sold into slavery. This heroic character came to light when he rebelled against the VOC. He formed a force consisting of Balinese, Bugis and



na mati panukan yang terdiri dari u link, Itugia dan Makasas Dengon umu itu termangadakan serangan den umu jalan terhadap Kompeni Belanda di umu linya lipati. Akibatnya ia dan umu dikajar kajar oleh Belanda.

Halun Maret 1685 Untung
at dan panakunnya memasuki
at Malaram, Karlosuro, la diterimo
at arrang hati oleh Sunan
planat (Carn riber) tempat di
ay t adatangan Untung di
ay dikatahuri oleh VOC. Kapten
a La Lali Iran untuk menangkap
at barangkat tanggal 3 November
dan itan pada langgal 3 Februari
at burhand membujuk Sunan dan
ay diagat bergabung menangkap

I alif a Unitung Suropati diserang posukannya tewas, tetapi a Lamir dapat meloloskan diri.

Anataya ta ruhmimpin serangan terbadap pasukan VOC yang

La bubarang dan yang berada di autopat dan kaptan lack dan Kaptan tahun kaptan lack dan Kaptan tahundan pasukan VOC di abbarah glah Untung Suropati.

PRAWATASARI 1858A BARAT), 1703

Lu lo 1690 Bupati Cianjur
Il jawaharikan kadudukan
Lupatti Kampeni Belanda. Hal ini
Lukur mun tidak surang penduduk.
Di stemuncak setelah bupati
Lukur aylum tanam kopi secara
Aurul an Prangan Stalsel yang

Makasarese. With these farces he attacked and waylaid members of the VOC in West Java. Because of this, he and his troops were pursued by the Dutch.

In March 1685 Untung Suropati and his troops entered the Mataram capital city, Kartosuro. He was welcomed by Sunon Amangkurat II and given a place to live in Babarong. The VOC learnt about Untung's arrival in Kartosuro, and Captoin Francois Tack was sent there to capture Untung. He left on November 3, 1685 and arrived an February 8, 1686. Tack successfully persuaded the Sunan and Tjokraningrot to join forces and capture Untung.

Several of Untung's troop were killed in the attack, but many managed to escape. The next day Untung led a counter attack against the VOC who were accupying Babarong, and were camped in the town square in front of the polace. In the ensuing battle Captain Tack and Captain Grevink, the commander of the VOC troop in Kartosuro, were killed by Untung Suropati.

HAJI PRAWATASARI GUERILLAS (WEST JAVA), 1703

In 1660 Regent of Cianjur,
Wiratama II gave special status of the
VOC. This was not well received by the
public. This situation was brought to a head
when the Regent accepted the obligation of
forced planting of coffeebeans based on
the Priangan System which was enforced in



diberlakukan sejak tohun 1677. Oleh karena dikerahkan secara paksa, penduduk melakukan perlawanan.

Searang ulama, bernama Raden Alit yang kemudian lebih dikenal dengan nama Haji Prowatasari bersama pengikutnya melancarkan perlawanan sejak bulan Maret 1703. Mula-mula mereka menyerang asrama Kampeni di Cianjur, dan pada tahun 1704 menyerang beberapa daerah Priangan Timur, yaitu Galuh, Imbanegara dan Kawasan. Prawatasari beserta pengikutnya kemudian mamindahkan daerah perlawanannya dari Jampang, Cianjur ke daerah muara Citanduy.

Beberapa kali Kompeni mengirimkan pasukan ekspedisi ke Jampang dan Ciamis, namun mereka tidak berhasil menemukan pengikut Prawatasari. Dalam gerakannya, Prawatasari selalu berpindah-pindah dan mendapat simpati serta bantuan dari masyarakat.

1677. Because they were recruited by force, the citizens resisted.

The resistance was led by a Moslem religious leader named Raden All who later was better known as Haji Prowatasari. Haji Prawatasari and his followers, who numbered 3.000, started attack in March 1703. In the beginning they attacked the VOC dormitories in Cianjur, and in 1704 attacked several areas in East Priangan, namely Galuli, Imbanegara and Kawasan. Prawatasari und his follower later moved their operations from Jampang, Cianjur to the Citanday estuary.

On several accasions the VLIC sent troops on expedition to Jampany and Ciamis, but they were not successful in finding Prawatasari and his follower. This Prawatasari always moved from place his place and gained the sympothy and support of the local populace.

PERIODE AND PROTECTION OF THE PROTECTION OF THE

THE RESISTANCE OF THE OEKUSI PEOPLE AGAINST THE PORTUGUESE (EAST TIMOR), 1769

La la tituas pemerintohon Municil Daniel du Fuguerie de Mutagis inemaksa rakyat untuk A sanat di dapan pelabuhan Lifau. upor kapal kapal Portugis dopat U tid) hiikit dekai dengen a bertem vona telah didirikan. Tamid ita dilakukan dengan to the life mountaing kaki bukit, Pada and in bulangsung, tiba-tiba Conjunt manimbun banyak a ton yar banyak kerban per pekerja yang selamat The reprinting tentara Portugis yang and you languist perkelahian searong may sahinggo banyak jatuh that bother helph pihak. month and an semakin meningkat Tranti Partuga dari Lilau.

During the government of Governor Manuel Dentel de Fuquerie de Sgramente, the Portuguese forced the people to dig a canal In front of the Lifau harbor. The reason for this conal was so that the Portuguese could their ships at the foot of the berth hill, close to the forts they had built. To make this canal it was first necessary to cut away the base of the hill. While digging was going on, there was a sudden mudside which buried many of the workers, many of them died, but those who survived attacked the Portuguese who they felt had caused it. A one on one battle took place which claimed many lives on both sides. The people's resistance increased in the effort to rid Lifau of Portuguese. The new Governor, Dionisio Goncalves Golvaode Robelo, who replaced



Gubernur baru Dionisio Goncalves Golvaode Robelo, pengganti Saramente tidak lebih baik dari pendahulunya.

Di bawah pimpinan Francisco de Hamey rakyat Lifau selama empot tahun mengadakan perlawanan terhadap Partugis. Gubernur Golvaade Rabela terbunuh, digantikan oleh Antonio Jose Teles de Menezes. Perlawanan rakyat semakin meningkat. Pada bulan Agustus 1769, benteng Lifau diserang. Tentara Partugis yang mempertahankan benteng itu nyaris habis terbunuh. Merasa tidak aman, Gubernur memindahkan pusat pemerintahannya dari Lifau ke Dili.

Saramente, was no better than his predecessor.

Under the leadership of framework de Homey the people of Ufau rebelled against the Portuguese for 4 years.
Governor Galvoode Robelo was killed and replaced by Antonio Jose Teles de Menezes. Civil resistance increased by August 1769 the fort at Lifau was allocked Most of the Portuguese soldiers who with defending the fort were killed. Feeling unsafe the Governor moved the central government from Lifau to Dili.

PERANG SOSOH DI PULAU PENYENGAT (RIAU), 1782

Pada masa pemerintahan Sultan Mahmud Syah III di Riau, Roja Haji menjabat sebagai Yang Dipertuan Muda Riau IV (1777-1784), la mempunyai sifat tegas, keras, berani, cakap dalam mengatur pemerintahan dan ahli dalam strategi perang laut, Kemampuan itu menjadikan Riau sebagai kerajaan yang berpengaruh dan kekuasaannya meluas sampai ke Johor serta Pahang.

Belanda yang menguasai Malaka merasa terancam oleh pengaruh tersebut. Pada tahun 1780 Belanda dan Riau mengadakan perjanjian keamanan bersama di laut.

THE BATTLE OF SOSOH IN PENYENGAT ISLAND (RIAU), 1782

During the period of the government of Sultan Mahmud Syah Itt in Riau, Raja Haji held the position of Kirling King, Yang Dipertuan Muda Riau IV, from 1777-1784. He was firm, stern, courageous and capable in running the government and an expert in naval sharing. These capabilities caused Riau to between an influential kingsom with power resulting as far as Johare and Padang.

The Dutch who controlled Malacca felt threatened by thus influence in 1789 the Dutch and Riau entered who is noval security agreement.



Tum tuhun kamudian Belanda

La sulumh kapal kongsi Perancis di

Run tumpa mumberitahukan

La Baja Huji merobek-robek surat

La duri mengambalikannya

Labumur Bulanda di Malaka.

Labumur Bulanda di Malaka.

Labumur Bulanda di Malaka.

Labumur Bulanda di

Labumur Bulanda di

Labumur Bulanda di

Labumur Bulanda Haji

Labumur Bulak Kariting, Pulau

Labumur Buyan dan lain-lain

Labumur Buyan dan lain-lain

At Junufa kansudian mengerahkan A bereah pampinan Jacob Pieter untuk menyerang Riau un penjurit prajuat Riau Hundan Anlando berhasil Hu Pulau Penyengat.

Poje Hoji yang berada di Pulau Turutrapin pasukannya Tutun mengan balasan untuk Two years later the Dutch seized a French merchant trading ship in Riau waters without informing the Sultan of Riau. Raja Haji tore up the agreement and returned it to the Dutch Governor of Malacca. Afterthis Raja Haji prepared his warforces and made defence fortifications at Tanjung Pinang, Keriting Bay, Penyengat Island, Bayan Island and other places the thought the Dutch might attack.

The Dutch mabilized their troops underthe leadership of Jacob Pieter van Brom to attock Riau. The resistance put forwards by soldiers Riau was broken by the Dutch and they successfully accupied Penyengat Island.

Roja Haji, who was on Bayan Island, led his troops in counter attack to attempt to regain Penyengat Island. Rajo Haji's troops attacked in such intimidating style that the Dutch troops scattered in disorder. In this war about 500 of the Dutch

merebut kembali Pulau Penyengat. Pasukan Raja Haji melakukan serangan dahsyat sehingga membuat Belanda kocar-kacir. Dalam perang itu kurang lebih 500 orang pasukan Belanda tewas sena sebuah kapal perang Malaka's Welvaren ditenggelamkan bersama pimpinannya, Arnoldus Lenker. Pertempuran yang demikian dahsyat di Pulau Penyengat itu dikenal sebagai Perang Sosoh.

troops last their loves, and the war ship Malaka's Welvaren was sunk along with its captain, Arnoldus Lenker. The battle of Penyengat Island was so impressive that it became known as the "Mighty Battle".

PERTEMPURAN DI BANTARIATI MAJALENGKA (JAWA BARATO, 1812

Sejak maso VOC tanah-tanah di Lingkungan Kesultanan Cirebon dikenakan Stelsel Priangan. Penduduk diwajibkan menanam tanaman wajib, di samping itu masih dibebani membayar pajak dan kerja rodi. Para penguasa bangsa Belanda berusaha menarik keuntungan sebesarbesarnya dari penduduk wilayah Stelsel Priangan.

THE BATTLE AT BANTARIATI, MAIALENGKA (WEST JAVA), 1812

From the times of the VOC, the land around Cirebon Sultanate had been subjected to the Priangan System. The inhabitants were required to plant abligatory crops, as well as being burneded by paying taxes and being abliged to partake in forced labour. The Dutch in power did their best to obtain the greatest profit they could from the people under the Priangan System.



Dalam suasana yang serba lartakan ini penduduk di daerah Kesultanan Cirebon berharap akan adanya snarang penyelamat. Harapan mereka ternyata tidak sia-sia. Seorang ulama muda bernama Bagus Rangin, muncul tubagai pemimpin juga seorang Senapati di Jalitujuh Majalengka.

Penguasa Belando yang Inirtindak sewenang-wenang ditentangnya. Setelah mendapat dukungan luas ilan masyarakat Cireban, Bagus Rangin trendirikan negara baru yang diberi nama Princa Tengah, Sebagai ibukota dipilih Ituntarjati, sebuah desa di kaki utara Gurung Ceremai.

Setelah cito-citanya terwujud, Ilugus Rangin melakukan pelbagai perlawanan terhadapa keberadaan Ilulanda si daerah Priongan Timur, Pada nwal tahun 1812 Belanda mengirim suatu nt pedisi militer untuk menghancurkan lakuatan Bagus Rangin. Posukan Belanda herhasil mencapai Bantarjati pada tanggal 20 Lebruari 1812, yang kemudian harihudapan dengan pengikut Bagus hangin. Pertempuran seru berlangsang di harihurjati. Akhirnya Belanda dengan susah puntu barhasil mematahkan perlawanan Bagus Rangin.

In this environment of complete suppression, the resident of the Cirebon Sultanate hoped for a sovier. Their hopes were not in vain. A young Moslem scholar named Bogus Rangin came forward as a leader of the people. He was also a Commander in Chief of Jatitujuh, Mojalengka.

He opposed ony Dutch afficials who acted arbitrarily. Having received wide support from the people of Cireban, Bagus Rangin formed a new country named Panca Tengah Bantarjati, ovillage at the northern foot of mount Ceremai, was selected as the capital.

His dream realized, Bagus Rungin carried out all kinds of attack on the Dutch in the area of East Phangan. At the beginning of 1812 the Dutch sent a military expedition out the destroy Bagus Rangin's forces. The Dutch reached Bantarjati on February 29, 1812 where they came face to face with Bagus Rangin's followers. A violent battle followed, and eventually the Dutch succeeded in breaking Bagus Rangin's apposition although with great difficulty

WOR MAMUN (IRIAN JAYA)

Wor mamun yang berarti pesta panting, inerupakan salah satu Untuknyaan trian Joya, khususnya oleh untuknyaan trian Joya, khususnya oleh untuknyaan suku Biak. Pesta itu Uluknyaan oleh nenek mayang suku Biak in dithi mereka akan pergi berperang.

WOR MAMUN (IRIAN JAYA)

Wor Mamun means battle party and is part of the Irion Jaya culture, particularly that the Biak people. This battle party was held by the Biak people's ancestors if they were planning to go to war. Before leaving they would gather on a



Sebelum berangkat mereka berkumpul terlebih dahulu di salah satu tempat, biasanya di depan perkampungan yang terletak di tepi pantai. Kesempatan berkumpul ini juga digunakan untuk memilih dan mengangkat seorang panglima perang.

Dalam upacara ini diadakan Mawi, semacam ramalan, dengan mantera-mantera terlentu untuk mengetahui nasib mereka di medan perang. Apabila dalam upacara Mawi ini sang dukun yang bertindak sebagai perantara mengisyaratkan bahwa dalam peperangan nanti akan terjadi karban,maka rencana perang akan dibatalkan. Sebaliknya apabila dukun mengatakan akan ada nasib baik, mereka pun tidak gentar untuk maju ke medan laga.

beach to choose and appoint a war commander.

This ceremony included Mawi, which is a kind of prophesy with specific spells to find out their fate in the battle field. If in Mawl ceremony the Sharman, who acted as mediator, signaled that were cancelled. On the other hand if the Shaman said that they would have good luck, then they did not hesitate to head for battle.

Setelah nasib baik diketahui dari ramalan, diadakanlah pesta yang berupa turi-tarian perang sekaligus menunjukkan kepada yang hadir akan keberanian dan kesaktian yang mereka miliki. Pesta perang Ini diakhiri dengan pemujaan terhadap patung nenek mayang yang dikeramatkan untuk mendapatkan restu agar mencapai kannenangan dalam pertempuran.

After their good fortune han been fore told was a party was dances to show those their courage and also their invincibility. The war party ended with veneration of the statues of their ancestors who were considered socret and highly respected in order to gain their blessing to win in battle.

PERTEMPURAN DI BUKIT MARAPALAM (SUMATERA BARAT), 1823

Pada awal abad ke-19 di Immatera Barat terjadi pertentangan imtara galongan agama dan galongan intapi. Galongan agama yang dikenal ilimpan nama kaum Paderi berusaha immberantas kebiasaan-kebiasaan yang immyimpang dari ajaran agama Islam impurti menyabung ayam, berjudi dan lainlain. Usaha mereka mendapat perlawanan ilim galongan adapt dan akibatnya timbul purtunlangan antara kedua galongan.

THE BATTLE OF MARAPALAM HILL (WEST SUMATERA), 1823

In the beginning of the 19th century, West Sumatera was the site of tensions between religious believers and those who followed traditional customs. The religious group, known by the name of Paderi, tried to eliminate the customs and traditions which were against Islamic principles. This included cocklightings and gambling among others. Their efforts were opposed by the traditionals, and resulted in strugales between the two factions.



Berdasarkan Perjanjian London tahun 1814, supremasi pemerintah Inggris di Indonesia telah berakhir. Pada tahun 1819 pesisir barat Sumatera kembali dikuasai Belanda. Keadaan ini dimanfaatkan golongan dapat dengan meminta bantuan Belanda guna menghancurkan golongan Paderi. Berdasarkan perjanjian tahun 1921 Belanda mengirimkan pasukan ke pedalaman Sumatera Barat. Akan tetapi usaha mereka menghancurkan Paderi ternyata tidak mudah. Serangan ke Kapau dan Lintau, dua pusat kekuatan Paderi, berakhir dengan kegagalan.

Setelah mendapat tambahan kekuatan dari Jawa pada tahun 1823 pasukan Belanda di bawah pimpinan Mayor Laemin kembali menyerang Lintau. Mereka berhasil menduduki dua buah bukit kecil di depan bukit Marapalam, Dari dua bukit itu pasukan Belanda menembaki benteng Paderi dengan meriam. Walaupun mereka berhasil mendekati dinding benteng, namun mereka terpukul mundur. Dini hari tanggal 17 April 1823 pasukan Belanda menarik meriam-meriam dari dua bukit yang sudah mereka duduki. Situasi ini dimonfaatkan Paderi untuk melancarkan. serangan balasan. Dengan menderita kerugian yang cukup banyak, pasukan Belanda mengundurkon diri ke Pagaruyung.

PERLAWANAN PANGERAN DIPONEGORO TERHADAP BELANDA (JAWA TENGAH), 1825

Semakin mendalamnya campur tangan Belanda di dalam masalahmasalah kerajaan menciptakan perBased on the Londadn
Agreeement in 1814, British rule in
Indonesia was at an end, and in 1819 the
western coast of Sumatera returned to
Dutch rule. The traditionalist took
advantage of their return and asked for
assistance in destroying the Poderi faction.
They came to an agreement in 1812, and
the Dutch sent troops into the Interior of
West Sumatera. However it was not an
easily achieved as they hoped. The attacks
on Kapau and Lintau, both Paderi
strongholds, ended in failure.

In 1823, under the command of Major Laemin and after being reinforced by troops from Java, the Duich tried again to attack Lintau. They managed to occupy two small hills in front of Marapalam hill, and from these two vantage points the Dutch troops opened fire on the Paderi fort with connans. Even though they succeeded in approaching the fort walls, they were beaten back. Early in the morning of April 17, 1823, the Dutch troops withdrew their cannons from the two hills they occupied. At this point the Paderi launched a counter attack. After suffering large losses, the Dutch troops retreated to Pagaruyung.

PRINCE DIPONEGORO OPPOSITION TO THE DUTCH (CENTRAL JAVA), 1825

The ever increasing involve-ment of the Dutch in royal affairs caused a rift amongst the Yogyakarta royalty. The added



pecahan di kolongan kerojaan Yogyakarto.
Sulain itu berkembangnya penyewaan
tunah oleh swasta mengakibotkan tanah
pertanian yang dapat digarap rakyat
menjadi bertambah sempit. Suasana
penindasan dan pemerasan terhadap
rakyat ikut mewarnai kehidupan waktu itu.

Pangeran Diponegara putra salah seorang istri Sultan Hamengkubuwana III, tumbuh dewasa dalam suasana yang penuh kericuhan di kerajaan. Keadaan tersebut membentuk jiwa Pangeran Diponegara menjadi neorang yang anti kolonial. Sikap antipati terhadap Belanda ini mendapat dukungan sebagian besar bangsawan yang merasa tidak puas terhada p kericuhan dalam karajaan.

Pertentangan terbuko akhirnya maletus ketika Belanda memaksakan kehendaknya membuat jalan melalui tanah milik Pangeran Diponegoro di Tegatrejo pada tahun 1825. Bersama pengikutnya, problem of land rental by private parties was causing rice field to be less and lass has the public to culvate. The feeling of appression and explaitation of the people greatly affected life at that time.

Prince Diponegaro was a son of one of the wives of Sultan Hamengkubuwano III. He grew up in the middle of this chaostic atmosphere surrounding the kingdom. These conditions caused Prince Diponegaro to develop into anti-colonialist. His antipathy towards the Dutch found support amongst most of the nobility who dissatisfied with the chaos in the kingdom.

Opewn comfrontation eventually exploded in 1825 when the Dutch insisted on building a road across land owned by Prince Diponegoro in Tegatrejo. He and fur, followers left Tegatrejo and made Sekinary their headquarters in the struggle against the Dutch. Thanks to the right strategy supported by great enthusiosm and the

la meninggolkan Tegatrejo dan menjadikan Selarang sebagai markas perjuangan malawan Belanda. Berkat strategi yang tepat dan didukung oleh semangat juang yang tinggi serta kekuatan pasukan yang basar akhirnya pihak Belanda mengalami kekalahan yang cukup besar.

Dengan tipu muslihat, Belanda akhirnya dapat menangkap Pangeran Dipanegoro pada bulan Maret 1830. la dibuang ke Manada yangkemudian dipindahkan ke Makasar (Ujungpandang) hingga akhir hayatnya. strength of his troops, Prince Diponegoro eventually won a victory over the Dutch.

However, the Dutch through trickery managed to capture Prince Dipanegaro in March 1830 and exited him to Manado, and then to Makasar (Ujungpandang) until the end of his days.

NYI AGENG SERANG MENYERANG BELANDA DI PANAWANGAN (JAWA TENGAH), 1826

Perjanjian Giyonti tahun 1755, telah membagi kerajaan Maataram menjadi Kesunanan Surakorta dan Kesultanan Yogyakarta. Pangeran Notoproja bekas Panglima Perang Mangkubumi dilantik sebagai Adipati Sarang (daerah Grobogan). Daerah ini merupakan daerah penghasil utama kayu kiti.

Tindakan sewenang-wenang
Belanda yang menebangi huton jari, tidak
berkenaan di hati Adipati Notoproja. Ia
bersama searang putrinya R.A. Kustiyah
mengadakan perlawanan terhadap
Belanda. Sebagai balasan, Serang
disarang oleh pasukan Belanda dari arah
Grobagan. Pasukan Adipati Serang dipukul

NYI AGENG SERANG ATTACKS THE DUTCH AT PANAWANGAN (CENTRAL JAVA), 1826

The Giyanti Agreements of 1755 divided the Kingdom of Matarom into two parts between the Sunan of Surakarta and the Sultan of Yogyakarta. Prince Notoprojo, the former Mangkubumi Military Commander was appointed as Regent of Serong. This was one of the prime teak wood producing areas.

Regent Natoprojo did not approve of the Dutch arbitrarily falling the tak farests, so he and his daughter, R.A. Kustiyah, launched appasition attacks against the Dutch. In return Serang was attacked by the Dutch from the direction of Grobogan. The troops of the Regent of Serang were beaten back, but did not give up, even though the residence of the Regent was burnt to the ground. R.A.



mundur namun tidak menyerah sekalipun Kadipaten dibakar habis. R.A. Kustiyah memimpin pasukan Serang, menyerang benteng Belanda sehingga berhasil dipukul mundur dan meninggalkan Panawangan. Kustiyah led the Serong troops in an attack against the Dutch fort at Panawangan, Purwodadi and successfully rauted the Dutch from Panawangan.

PERTEMPURAN DI BENTENG BONJOL (SUMATERA BARAT), 1836

Kegagalan Belanda untuk merubut Banjal pada bulan September 1833 cukup membuat malu pemerintah Italunda di Batavia (Jakarta). Untuk menutupinya, pemerintah Belanda mengumumkan Plakat Panjang pada tanggal 25 Oktober 1833 yang memuat untukun kepada penduduk Sumatera Barat entuk menghentikan perang. Taktik ini tembasil mengelabui sebagian penduduk enhingga mereka kehilangan kewaspadaan dan mengabaikan pertahanan mereka. Unlam keadaan penduduk lengah, Italianda melancarkan serangan, sehingga lautuasil memasuki bentena.

THE BATTLE OF PORT IMAM BONJOL (WEST SUMATERA), 1836

The failure of the Dutch to win Bonjol in September 1833 emborrased the Dutch government in Batavia (Jakarta). In order to cover this up the Dutch government announced the Plakat Panjang an October 25, 1835. This invited the people of West Sumatera to stop the wan. This tactic successfully deceived some of them, who then put aside their vigilance and neglected their defences. Taking full advantage of this state of inattentiveness on behalf of the population, the Dutch launched an attack and successfully occupied the fort.



Mengetahui Belanda sudah memosuki Benteng, Tuanku Imam Bonjol segera menghadapi Belanda dengan bersenjatakan pedang dan disambut Belanda dengan tembakan sehingga ia terluka. Walau terluka, Tuanku Imam Bonjol tetap melawan Belanda sehingga serdadu-serdadu Belanda mulai kacau dan melarikan diri. Sagi Belanda kekalahan tersebut menimbulkan rasa penasaran, sehingga pada tanggal 4 Desember 1836 Belanda mengulangi serangannya dengan mengerahkan pasukannya yang lebih besar. Dalam serangan ini Belanda kembali mengalami kekalahan dengan korban 28 orang tewes den 100 orang luka-luka.

On finding out that the Dutch had entered the fort, Tuanku Imam Bonjol immediately opened fire on the Dutch. Even though he sustained injury he continued to oppose them until the Dutch troops started to break up and run away. This defeat made the Dutch very angry, and on December 4, 1836 they attacked again with a larger number of soldiers. Once again the Dutch were defeated, with a loss of 28 lives and 100 men injured.

MEREBUT KEMBALI BENTENG BENDULU (LAMPUNG), 1856

Pada tahun 1850 Radin Inten II naik tahta Keratuan Darah Putih di Lampung menggantikan ayahnya, Radin Imba II. Setelah berkuasa kebijaksanaan yang ditempuh adalah mengarganisasi rakyat dan meningkatkan semangatnya untuk berjuang melawan Belanda. Dalam bidang pertahanan ia membangun beberapa benteng antara lain Benteng Bendulu, Raja Gepeh, Merabung, Katimbang, Pematang Sentak, Hawi Berak, Campaka, Galah Tanah dan lain-lain. Sebagai pusat pemerintahannya dipilih daerah Raja Besa.

Belanda menaruh curiga turhadap kegiatan Radin Inten sehingga tetahun setelah penabatannya sebagai trija, Belanda menyerang kedudukan Radin lutan II di Merabung. Kekuatan pasukan

THE RETAKING OF FORT BENDULU (LAMPUNG), 1856

In 1850 Radin Inten II become King succeeding his father, Radin Imba II. On taking power, he organized the population and encouraged them to oppose the Dutch. In order to improve their defences he built several forts, including Bendulu, Raja Gepeh, Merabung, Katimbang, Pematang Sentok, Hawi Berak, Cempoka, Galah Tanah, and others. Raja Basa area was chosen as the site for the centre of government.

The Dutch were suspicious of Radin Inten's activities, and one year after he was crowned as King they attacked his position in Merabung. Although the Dutch had around 400 men under the leadership of Captain yucht, they were beaten back and failed to win the fort.



Belanda + 400 orang di bawah pimpinan Kapten Yucht dapat dipukul mundur sehingga mereka gagal merebut benteng tersebut.

Setelah gagal mengadakan serangan bersenjata. Belanda melakukan cara lain yaitu dengan membujuk rakyal serta menjanjikan hadiah kepada mereka yang dapat menangkap Radin Inten. Bujukan Belanda itu sempat membuat bimbang rakyat. Sementara itu kembali Belanda mengadakan serangan terhadap Benteng Bendulu, yang dipertahankan oleh Singa Branta bergabung melawan Radin Inten II.

Ketika diserang sengoja Singa Branta mengosongkan benteng itu, sehingga Belanda dapat menduduki dengan mudah tanpa ada perlawanan. Belanda meninggalkan sebagian pasukannya disini, karena yang lain digunakan untuk menyerang Benteng Hawi Berak. Ketika Bendulu ditinggalkan oleh sebagian besar pasukan Belanda, Radin Inten segera melancarkan serangan untuk merebut kembali benteng tersebut pada tanggal 18 Agustus 1856. Dalam waktu singkat, Benteng Bendulu dapat direbut kembali.

SERANGAN PANGERAN ANTASARI KE BENTENG BELANDA DI PENGARON (KALIMANTAN SELATAN), 1859

Ketika Sultan Banjar Abdurahman meninggal dunia tahun 1852, dua arang puteranya yaitu Pangeran Hidayat dan Pangeran Tamjid terlibat dalam sengketa perebutan takhta kesultanan. Belanda yang selalu melibatkan diri dalam urusan After the failure of an armed attack, the Dutch tried a different factic. They woored the public with the promise of a reward for anyone who could capture Radin Inten. This factic did caused same hesitation amangst the public, and taking advantage of this the Dutch attacked Fort Bendulu which was held by Singa Branta. Their aim was to persuade Singa Branta to join forces with Radin Inten II.

When they were under armed attack, Singa Branta evacuated the fart, and the Dutch took it over easily without opposition. The Dutch left some of their troops there while they took the rest to attack fort Hawi Berak. As soon as most of the troops had left Bendulu on August 18, 1856, Radin Inten launched a counter attack to regain the fort. In a short time Fart Bendulu was recaptured.

PRINCE ANTASARIS ATTACK ON THE DUTCH FORT AT PENGARON (SOUTH KALIMANTAN), 1859

When the sultan of Banjar
Abdurahman passed away in 1852, his two
sons, Prince Hidayat and Prince Tamjid,
became embrailed in a dispute over who
would became Sultan. The Dutch, who
always involved them-selves in royal affairs,



kerajaan mengangkat Pangeran Adam, adik Abdurahman menjadi Sultan, dan Pangeran Tamjid sebagai putera mahkota sekaligus merangkap jabatan Mangkubumi. Sedangkan Pangeran Hidayat, yang sesungguhnya lebih berhak atas tahta kesultanan sengaja disingkirkan.

Pada tahun 1857 Sultan Adam meninggal dunia. Belanda mengangkat Pangeran Tamjid sebagai Sultan Banjar. Sikap Tamjid yang terlalu menghamba kepada Belanda, menimbulkan antipati di kalangan rakyat. Rasa tidak puas terhadap Sultan dan juga Belanda mengakibatkan munculnya gerakan-gerakan penentang yang pada mulanya tidak terorganisasi itu, dipersatukan oleh Pangeran Antasari, salah mang pangeran yang sudah lama menyimpana rasa benci terhadap Belanda. Iti kemudian memimpin pemberantakan itu sahingga terkoordinasi dengan baik.

made Prince Adam, Abdurahman's younger brother Sultan and made Prince tamjid Crown Prince while doubling up as Court High Administrator, Prince Hidayat, who in actual fact was more entitled to the position of Sultan, was completely excluded.

Prince Tamjid's servicle attitude towards the Dutch angered the people. Their dissatisfaction with both the Sultan and the Dutch started show itself in hostility moving towards rebellion against the Sultan. In the beginning the hostilities were not well organized, but Prince Antasari, a Prince who had long herboured a hatred of the Dutch, became involved leading and coordinating their actions.

Tanggal 28 April 1859 serangan pertama dilancarkan terhadap tambang batubura milik Belanda "Oranje Nassau" di Pengaran. Serangan yang dipimpin tersabut merupakan awal dari Perang Banjar yang berlangsung kurang lebih 40 tahun lamanya.

On April 25, 1859 their first attack was made against the Dutch owned "aranje Nassau" coal mine in Pengaron. This attack led by Prince Antosori became the start of the Banjar Wor which lasted about 40 years.

PERTEMPURAN DI BAHAL BATU (SUMATERA UTARA), 1878

Pada tahun 1876 pemerintah Hindia Belanda memasukkan daerah Silindung, di Tapanuli Utara ke dalam daeroh kekuasaannya, Tindakon itu menimbulkan ketegangan antara Belanda den Roja Tanah Batak Si Singamangaraja XII. Suasana tegang memuncak ketika pada bulan Februari 1878 Belanda menempatkan pasukannya di Bahal Batu, dakat Silsarang-barang. Si Singamangaraja XII dan pasukannya mengepung Bahal Batu dan keesokan horinya melancorkan sarangan dari tiga arah. Pasukan Belanda di buwah pimpinan Kapten Schelten yang hertahan dalam benteng, berhasil menahan serangan tersebut. Peristiwa itu

Setelah mendapat bantuan dari dueroh-daerah lain, Si Singamangaraja XII kembali menyerang Bahal Batu, namun talap gagat. Sementara itu Belanda yang juga mendapatkan bantuan pasukan dari hiliolga mulai melancarkan serangan ke

mengawali pertempuran yang berlangsung

sampai tahun 1907.

THE BATTLE BAHAL BATU (NORTH SUMATERA), 1878

government added the area of Silindung in north Tapanuli to the areas already under their control. This move caused tension between the Dutch and the King of Tanah Batuk Si Singamangaraja XII. This tense atmosphere peaked in February 1878 when the Dutch placed their forces in Bahal Batu near Siborong-borong. Si Singamangaraja XII and his troops laid siege to Bahal Batu and the next day made a three pronged attack. The Dutch who were defending the fort under leadership of Captain schellen successfully held off the attack.

In 1876 the Dutch East Indies

This battle started a war which lasted until 1907. After receiving help from other areas Si Singamangaraja XII reattacked Bahal Batu, but in the mean time lailed again. The Dutch had also received extra troops from Sibolga and started attacking areas around Bahal Batu. Several villages were burn to the ground so that Si

Singemengaraja XII and his troops would

have nowhere to build their defences. The



dharah-daerah di sekitor Bahal Batu, linberapa kampung dibakar dengan muksud agar Si Singamangaraja XII dan pasukannya kehilangan tempat untuk mumbangun pertahanan. Usaha itu munang berhasil, akan tetapi mereka pagal menghancurkan kekuatan perukan li Singamangaraja XII.

Setelah pusat pemerintahannya di turkar diduduki Belanda. Si surpamangaraja XII berpindah-pindah dari sulu tempat ke tempat lain. Pertempuran yang mulai berkabar pada tahun 1878 itu Limakhir pada tahun 1907 setelah Si surgamangaraja XII gugur dalam pustampuran. strategy worked, but failed to break the strength of Si Singamangaraja's troops.

After their centre of government was burnt down and occupied by the Dutch, Si Singamangaraja XII moved from place to place. This war, which storted in 1878 did not end until 1907, when Si Singamangaraja XII died in battle.

PERTEMPURAN DI BENTENG INDRAPURI (ACEH), 1881

Pada tenggal 5 April 1973 pasukan Belanda di bawah pimpinan Jenderal Mayor Kohler mendarat di Aceh dan meneruskan gerakannya menuju ibukata Aceh Darussalam.

Peristiwa ini merupakan owol dari perang Aceh-Belanda yang berlangsung puluhan tahun lamanya. Suasana perang yang cukup lama itu melahirkan banyak tokah pejuang di pihak Aceh. Salah seorang diantaranya ialah Teungku Cik Di Tiro Muhammad Saman, lo tampil ke gelanggang sesudah Aceh Besar dikuasai aleh Belanda dan perlawanan pihak Aceh agak menurun walaupun belum padam sama sekali. Banyak pejuang yang menyingkir ke pedalaman.

THE BATTLE OF FORT INDRAPURI (ACEH), 1881

On April 5, 1873 the Dutch troops under the leadership of Major General Kohler landed in Aceh and headed for the Capital City, Aceh Darussalam.

This storted the Dutch Aceh battle which lasted for many years. Being brought up in this war environment developed many heroic figures on the Aceh side. One of these was Teungku Cik Di Tiro Muhammad Saman. He came to the foreground after greater Aceh had been taken over by the Dutch and the number of Acehnese rebels was descreasing, although not all together eradicated. Many of the rebels had evacuated to the interior.



Sebelum memulai perjuangan, Teungku Cik Di Tiro terlebih dahulu menghubungi para pejuang yang tersebar di berbagai tempat dalam usahanya menyatukan tenaga perjuangan. Ia juga mengadakan hubungan dengan Sulian Aceh. Sesudah itu ia membangun kekuatan yang dipusatkan di Meureu, kurang lebih 10 kilometer dari benteng Belanda di Indrapuri. Kegiatan-kegiatan yang dilakukan Cik Di Tiro di tempat ini, luput dari pengamatan Belanda. Oleh karena itu pada awal tahun 1881 Gubernur Van Tijin masih melaparkan ke Batavia bahwa situasi Aceh cukup aman.

Perfengahan bulan Mei 1881 Jeungku Cik Di Tiro mulai menggerakkan pasukannya. Serangan pertama ditujukan ke benteng Indrapuri. Benteng ini berhasil direbutnya. Pasukan Cik Di Tiro meneruskan serangannya dan berhasil merebut dua buah benteng Belanda ktinnya yang terletak di sekitar Indrapuri. Before beginning his struggle, Teungku Cik Di Tiro contacted the main rebels in various areas in an attempt to combine the rebel forces. He was also in contact with the Sulton of Aceh. He gathered his forces at his centre of operations in Meureu, about 10 kilometres from the Dutch fort, Indrapuri.

These activities carried out by Teungku Cik Di Tiro escaped the notice of the Dutch, so at the beginning of 1881 Governor Von Tijin reported to Batavia that situation in Aceh continued to be peaceful.

In the middle of May 1881
Teungku Cik Di Tiro started to mobilize his forces. His first attack was oimed at Fort Indrapuri, which the successfully took control of Teungku Cik Di Tiro's forces continued their attacks and successfully took over two other Dutch forts in the vicinity of Indrapuri.

Diorama Keprajuritan Soldier Diorama

SRIWIJAYA MENGAMANKAN SELAT MALAKA ABAD VII (SUMATERA SELATAN)

Pada abad ketujuh Kerajaan Sriwijaya tumbuh menjadi kerajaan maritim yang menguasai lautan bagian barat Indonesia. Sriwijaya meluaskan kekuasaannya ke Jawa, Semenanjung Malaka dan Kedoh serta mampu menyerang kerajaan Khmer.

Penguasaan daerah ini erat kaitannya dengan penguasaan perairan Selat Malaka yang merupakan kunci bagi pelayaran dan perdagangan internasional, sehingga kerajaan ini mempunyai kedudukan ekonomis, politis dan militer yang kuat. Kapal-kapal perang Sriwijaya hilir mudik mengawasi perairan untuk mengamankannya dari perampak ataupun bajak laut yang seringkali mengganggu keamanan pelayaran dan perdagangan.

SRIWLIAYA PACIFIES THE STRAITS OF MALACCA 7TH CENTURY (SOUTH SUMATERA)

During the 7th century the kingdom of Sriwijaya grew to become a maritime kingdom which controlled the seas in the western part of Indonesia Sriwijaya extended is hegemony to Java, Malacca and Kedah of the Malay Peninsula and was able to mount an attack on the Khmer kingdom.

Control of this region was closely linked with control of the Straits of Malacco which was the key to international navigation and trade, so that the kingdom had strong economic, political and military position. Sriwijaya warhips sailed back and fort patrolling the seas to make them safe from pirates who often attacked trading ships.



Dari obad ketujuh sampai abad keduabelas Sriwijaya adalah Negara maritim yang disegani oleh kerajaan-kerajaan lain. Angkatan Laut Sriwijaya memiliki lebih dari 100 kapal perang yang masing-masing kapal mampu mengangkut 200 orang, Bandar Sriwijaya menjadi pusat perdagangan. Armada dagangnya menyalurkan barang-barang dagangannya ke Bandar-bandar di daerah yang dikuasainya.

KEBERANGKATAN ARMADA PATI UNUS DARI JEPARA (JAWA TENGAH), 1512

Malaka suatu Bandar strategis yang mengendalikan lalu-lintas perdagangan di Selat Malaka, pada tahun 1511 jatuh ke tangan Portugis. Para pedagang Persia, India dan Cina menghindari Malaka karena Portugis memaksakan sistem manapoli kepada pedagang-pedagang yang biasa melakukan perdagangan bebas.

Bandar-bandar di kerajaan
Banten dan Demak Tumbuh sebagai
kekuatan baru.
Salah satu bandar Demak yang
terpenting adalah Jepara. Pulera Sultan
Demak, yaitu Pati Unus adalah penguasa
di Jepara. Untuk melindungi
kepentingannya, Pati Unus berusaha
mengusir Portugis dari Malaka. Hampir
satu tahun ia mempersiapkan suatu
ekspedisi ke Malaka dengan kekuatan
10.000 prajurit dan 100 kapal. Pada
bulan Desember 1512, keberangkatannya
dilepas dengan upacara kebesaran oleh
Sultan Demak.

From the seventh to the twelfth century was a maritime nations which was held in owe by other kingdoms. The Sriwijaya navy had more than 100 warship which were each able to carry 200 men. The part of Sriwijaya became a centre of trade. Its trading fleet threnghout the area under its control.

THE ARMADA OF BATTUNUS DEPARTS FROM JEPARA (CENTRAL JAVA), 1512

In 1511 the strategic port of Malacca which controlled trading traffic in the Straits of Malacca, fell to the Portuguese. Traders from Persia, India and China avaided Malacca because the Portuguese enforced a monopoly system on traders who usually carried out free trade.

Ports in the kingdoms of Banten and Demak grew as new powers. One of the most important ports in Demak was Jepara. The san of the Sultan of Demak, Pati Unus tried to drive the Portuguese out of Malacca. For almost one year he prepared an expedition to Malacca with a force of 10.000 soldiers and 100 ships. In December 1512, their departure was celebrated with a grand ceremony by the Sultan of Demak.



PERTEMPURAN LAUT DI TELUK SUNDA KELAPA (JAKARTA), 1527

Pada tahun 1522, Gubernur Portugis di Malaka mengirim Henrique Leme ke Sunda Kelapa untuk mencari hubungan, diterima dengan baik aleh Raja Sunda. Raja mengizinkan Portugis mendirikan kantor dagang dan benteng di Pelabuhan Sunda Kelapa. Hubungan baik ini bisa berlangsung karena ada dua hal yang menguntungkan Raja sunda, yaitu pertama masalah perdagangan dan kedua adalah mendapat sahabat dalam menghadapi kekuatan Kerajaan Demak yang mengadakan ekspedisi wilayah ke Jawa Barat.

SEA BATTLE IN DUNDA KELAPA BAY (JAKARTA), 1527

In 1522 the Portuguese Governor in Malacca sent Henrique Leme to Sunda Kelapa to seek trade relations. He was well received by the king, who allowed the Portuguese to build a trading office and fort at Sunda kelapa harbor. This good relationship was made possible by two factors which were to the advantage of the Sundanese king, firstly, the matter of trade and secondly he gained an ally in facing up to the power of the kingdom of Demak which made territorial expeditions to West Jova.



Pada tahun 1527 Portugis datang kembali dengan 6 buah kapal yang dipimpin oleh Francisco de Sa. Sunda Kelapa yang telah dikuasai oleh Demak, menolak kedatangannya apalagi untuk melakukan hubungan dagang. Portugis memaksa untuk mendaratkan tentaranya di pelabuhan Sunda Kelapa.

Armada Demok di bowah pimpinan Fatohiliah yang terdiri atas kapal-kapalbesaryang dipersenjatai dengan meriom, berupaya menggagalkan pendaratan itu. Akibatnya pecoh pertempuran laut antara kedua armada. Pertempuran berakhir dengan kememangan armada Demok. In 1527 the Partuguese came again with 6 ships under the leadership of Francisco de Sa. Sunda Kelapa which had come under the power of Demak, refused to allow them to lond even to carry out trade. The Partuguese forced the landing of their troops at Sunda Kelapa harbor.

The Demak armada under the leadership of fatahillah which consisted of ships armed with cannons, tried to prevent the landing. As a result a battle occurred which ended with a victory for the armada from Demak.

PERTEMPURAN DI DEPAN BENTENG PANGERAN JAYAKARTA UAKARTA), 1619

Dua perusahaan dagang asing, yaitu VOC milik Belanda dan EIC milik Inggris menjadikan Banlen sebagai ajang perebutan keuntungan. Dalam persaingan itu VOC mengalami kekolahan namun mencaba mencari tempat lain. Dengan mendekati Pangeran Wijayakrama di Jayakorta, VOC berhasil mendapat izin mendirikan loji di muara Kali Ciliwung. Kemudian EIC juga mendapat hak sama.

Ketika Jan Pieterzoon Coen menjadi Gubernur Jenderol, secara diamdiam ia mengubah loji VOC menjadi benteng, Tindokan ini tidak disenangi oleh Pangeron Jayokarta, dan minta bantuan Inggris.

Pada 31 Januari 1619 Pangeran Jayakarta dengan dibantu

BATTLE IN FRONT OF THE FORT OF THE PRINCE OF JAYAKARTA (JAKARTA), 1619

Two foreign trading companies, the Dutch VOC and the British EIC made Banten on area in which they vied with each other for profits. The VOC was losing in that competition so it tried to find another location. By approaching Prince Wijayakrama at Jayakarta, the VOC succeeded in obtaining permission to build a warehouse at the mouth of the Ciliwang river. The EtC also obtained the same right.

When Jan Pieterzoon Coen became Governor General, he secretly changed the VOC warehouse into a fort. The Prince of Jayakarta did not like this and he asked the British far help.

On January 31, 1619 the Prince of Jayakarta with the help of the British attacked the VQC fort and succeeded in



Inggris menyerang benteng VOC dan berhasil menangkap komandon bentengnyo, Van de Broeck. Benteng VOC di Jayakarta dapat dilumpuhkan dan mengibarkan bendera perdamaian. Sementara itu Jan Pieterzoon Coen meninggalkan Jayakarta minta bantuan ke Maluku.

Pada tanggal 23 Mei 1619 Jan Pieterzoon Coen kembali dari Maluku dengan 16 buah kapal dengan kekuatan + 1000 arang prajurit, segera menyerang benteng Pangeran Joyakaria. Karena kekuatan tidak seimbang VOC berhasil merebut dan mendydyki benteng.

PEKTEMPURAN ARTILERI DI TELUK BANTEN (JAWA BARAT), 1658

Ketika Sultan Abdulfatah, yang kemudian dikenal dengan Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa dan menduduki tahta tahun 1651, Banten berkembang pesat dalam bidang politik, pertanian, perdagangan, pertahanan, keamanan, dan agama. Dalam perniagaan, Sultan memegang teguh kebebasan perekonomian, dengan mengadakan hubungan baik dengan megara-negara lain terutama negara Islam, seperti Turki, Arab, Persia, India, Aceh, Ternate, Tidore, Makasar dan lain-

Ketegangan timbul setelah kompeni Belanda menuntut untuk melakukan manapoli perdagangan. Oleh karena ditolak, Teluk Banten diblokade

lain.

den Broeck. The voc fort at Juyukan surrendered and flew a falg of pur Meonwhile Jan Pieterzoon Coen h.l. Jayakarto and asked for help Irani

capturing the commander of the I, ...

On May 23, 1619 has to Coen returned from Maluku with 1 and a farce of approximately 1 (trasoldiers, and immediately attacked Prince of Jayakarta's fart. Because the force greatly autnumbered the date the VOC succeeded in seizing and occupying the fort.

ARTILLERY BATTLE IN BANTEN IIAY (WEST JAVA), 1658

When Sultan Abdullatuh
later known as Sultan Agent Titlus
oscended to the throne in 1651, through
developed rapidly in the fields of pulagriculture, trade, defence, security
religion. Regarding trade, the Sultan to
firmly to the principle of a free error
establishing good relations with othe
countries in particular Islamic countries
such as Turkey, Arabia, Persia, In the
Ternate, Tidare, Makasas etc.

Tension grose after the Videnanded to implement a trade to Because this was refused, Banton the blockaded by the VOC. Sultan Austrengthened his forces and writing because he did not want to sultant!



Halan ka Sallan Ageng
Latahan dan

ga, latawa talak mau tunduk
Latahan Halanda.

ng aut an Hanten dan

ag Hafihan wring terjadi duel
Latah Janaya cenderung

at han yang aman untuk

ki hut yang dilakukan hin di mgaa tembakan pta dilam karrah kepala (lamaki Katepatan ni menum Banten ta i Kampeni menghentikan dini arenarah pasukannya har pada tahun 1658, demands of the VOC. The tense situation between Banten and the Company meant that there were frequently artillery duals, and foreign ships tended to choose ather safe places for trade.

The sea blockade which was carried out by the Dutch was penetrated by Banten cannon fire which was directed towards the ships of the VOC. The accuracy of the Banten cannons caused the VOC to cease the artiflery duel and withdraw its farces from Banten Bay in 1658.

PERTEMPURAN MEMPERTAHANKAN BENTENG SOMBA OPU (SULAWESI SELATAN), 1669

Pada tahun 1665 Sultan Gawa Molikusaid wafat, diganti oleh puteranya Sultan Hasanuddin, la melanjutkan kebijaksangan ayahnya, menentang monapoli VOC. Oleh karena itu sejak pengangkalannya, hubungannya dengan VOC menjadi tegana dan sering terjadi bentrokan. Belanda berusaha membujuk Hasanuddin untuk bekerjasama tetapi selalu ditolak, Akhirnya Belanda berusaha menguesai pusat pemerintahan Gowa di Somba Opu dengan kekerasan, Serangan periomo dilakukan pada bulan Februari 1660 di bawah pimpinan Johan Van Dom dan berakhir dengan diadakannya perundingan dan serangan kedua pada tanggal 4 Juli 1667 pimpinan Speelman, berakhir dengan perjanjian Bungaya.

THE BATTLE TO DEFEND SOMBA OPU FORT (SOUTH SULAWESI), 1669

In 1665 the Sultan of Gown Malikusaid died, and was succeeded by him on Sultan Hasanuddin. He continued his father's policy of opposing the VOC monopoly. Therefore since he become Sultan his relations with the voc became tense and clashes often occurred. The Dutch tried to persuade Hasanuddin to cooperate but he always refused. Finally the Dutch tried to take control of the century of government of Gowa at Samba Opu by force. The first attack was launched in February 1660 under the leadership of Johan Van Dam, and ended with negotiations, and the second attack took place on July 4, 1667 under the leadership of Speelman, and ended with the Bungaya Pact.



Trajninjian Bungaya yana Lundahan pari pada tangga 18 Nopember 1997 titul heriahan lama karena Gowa Authoral Liunya pada tanggal 9 Maret 1668 9, 1668. Speelman once again prepared y who a kembali mempersiapkan mandanan yang berpusat di Ujung rombing ontok merebut Somba Opu. Immuniciani laut dan darat dilakukan mala lungal 15 Juni 1469, Pertempuran. t diat harlangsung selema beberapa hari. Likumin terus menerus dari pasukan VOC whomoly an pertahanan laskar Gowa. willon roundur ke Maccini Sombala. white heateng Somba Opu jatuh ke Impus Hislanda pada tanggal 24 Juni 1669

The Bungaya Pact which was signed on November 18, 1667 did not last long because Gawa abrogated it on March his fleet which was centered at Ujungpandang to seize Samba Opu. An attack by sea and land was made on June 15, 1669. A great battle took place lasting several days. Continous pressure from the voc forces weakened the defence of the Gowa troops. The Sultan withdrew to Maccini Sombala so that Fart Somba Opufell to the Dutch on June 24, 1669.

PERTEMPURAN DI TEPI SUNGAI TOPACEDO (SULAWESI SELATAN), 1741

Seiak tahun 1740 Belanda binenhu menguasai Kerajaan Wajo tetopi wilnia mengalami kegagalan karena dilindang oleh penguasa La Madukelleng. unito ekspedisi militor Belanda di bawah plinger in Gubernur Smout berangkat dari Lantana dengan bedayar menyusuri Summin Topoce'do, Mereka mendarat di ringent Tonronge untuk salanjutnya muyerang kedudukan La Madukelleng di Insura. Mengetahui kedatangan lawan, La Mr. lukelleng segera menyusun kekuatan this mendahului menyerang musuh, Pusul an Pallajo vana dipimpin Pallawanau thin Eapitan Lau To Assa melancarkan mungan dari arah depan, Akibat samagan pendadakan tersebut posukan Helanda parak paranda. Beberapa puçuk im nom serta senjata berhasil direbut oleh putukan Waja. Dalam pertempuran to sebut 100 orang projunit Belanda yang

BATTLE BESIDE THE TOPACPDO RIVER (SOUTH SULAWESI). 1741

Since 1740 the Dutch had been trying to win control over the Kingdom of Wajo but they always failed because they were prevented by the ruler La Modukelleng. A Dutch military expedition under the leadership of Governor Smout departed from Centama and sailed up the Topace'do River. They landed in the region of Tonronge to attack the position of La Madukellena at Tasara. On learning that the enemy was coning. La Madukelleng immediately assembled his forces and attacked first. The troops from Pallajo led by La Pallawonou and Coptain Lau To Assa. assisted the attack from the front As a result of this surprised attack the Dutch troops were in disarray. Several cannons and other weapons were captured by the Wala troops, In this battle 100 Dutch soldiers known as "Paccilo-cilo" (hat weares) were killed.



dikenal dengan nama Paccilo-cilo (memakai topi) berhasil dibunuh,

Menghodapi ketangguhan rakyat Waja, maka Gubernur smout mencaba menghubungi La Madukelieng untuk berunding, nomun ditalak. Mengutip pesan tertulisnya kepada Gubernur Smout, La Madukelleng antara lain menyatakan: "Wajo sekali-kali tidak ingin dijajah dan diperbudak aleh siapapun". Merasa kewalahan menghadapi perlawanan rakyat Wajo, maka kemudian Smout menarik mundur pasukannya pada tanggal 21 April 1741.

In view of the tenacity of the people of Wajo, governor smout tried to cantact La Madukelleng in order to negatiate, but he was refused. In his written message to Governor Smout, La Madukelleng said amongst other things: "Wajo never ever wants to be colonized and enslaved by anyone". Feeling overhelmed by the opposition of the people of Wajo, Smout later withdrew his troops on April 21, 1741.

PERSIAPAN PASUKAN NUKU MENYERANG BENTENG BELANDA DI TERNATE (MALUKU), 1798

Sejak tahun 1780, Kesultanan Tidore dikuasai Belanda setelah menjatuhkan Sultan Jamaludin yang diasingkan ke Batavia. Ketika terjadi perebutan kekuasaan, putera mahkata,

NUKUS TROOPS PREPARE TO ATTACK THE DUTCH FORT IN TERNATE (MALUKU), 1798

Since 1780 the Sultanate of Tidore was controlled by the Dutch after they overthrew Sultan Jamaludin who was exiled to Batavia. When the taking over of power took place, the crown prince, Prince pata Pomperan Nuku berhasil melarikan budun menghimpun kekuatan untuk menghimpun kekuatan untuk menden kembali Tidore. Usahanya biakuhan dengan mempersatukan sukutaku Pinsua, Seram, Halmahera, Arafuru. Menaku dibina dalam suatu kesatuan mplatian perang yaitu Armada Kora-kora. Mengan dibantu oleh East Indie Company Mempers Hindia Timur) Inggris, Nuku lembarah merebut kembali Tidore pada tenggal 12 April 1797 dan memusatkan pemeratahannya di Soa Siu.

Setelah menguasai Tidare, Nuku Intup melanjutkan perjuangannya mengusir Itelunda dari Ternate. Setelah melalul propagan yang matang pada tanggal 20 Desember 1798 Nuku menyerahkan punukannya berkekuatan 6.000 orang prujuri dengan menggunakan 120 kora-

Nuku, escaped and assembled farces to win back Tidore. He did this by uniting ethnic groups from Papua, Seram, Halmahera and Arafuru. They were trained as a military unit using a fleet of kora-kora (traditional boats). With the assistance of the British East India Company, Nuku succeeded in winning back Tidore on April 12, 1797 and made his centre of government at Soa Siu.

After taking cantrol of Tidore,
Nuku still continued his struggle to drive the
Dutch out of Ternate. After making careful
preparation, on December 20, 1798 Nuku
mobilized his troops numbering 6.000
soldiers using 120 kora-kora to attack
Ternate. In this attack two Dutch forts were
won i.e. Tolcku and Kayu Merah.



Pada masa pemerintahan It must be dibutuhkan tambahan tenaga muturi untuk mempertahankan wilayah Igalian Belanda di Indonesia dari Immunichman serbuan Inggris, Kepada Lunuh Minahasa dijatahkan perambahan pemuda Minohasa sebanyak 1000 arang. Belanda mengadakan mudekatan dengan para Walak di Minolanso, tetapi para Walak menolak pensintaan Belando. Mereka menganggap penergratan para pemuda Minahasa ulunjui prajurit hanya alasan belaka, pung pundo okhimya mereka akan dijadikan limaga kerja paksa, Menghadapi komunakinan tindak kekerasan Belanda, mm Walak di Minghasa bersatu di bawah adminimum Londo dan Matulandi menyusun teknoton untuk menahadapi segala hammukinan tindak kekerasan Belanda. Paraman diadakon di Tondano. Di sekitar lunduno mereka mendirikan dua buah hinteng, yaitu Moraya dan Poapal di ujung Intel Dangy Tondano.

Mengetahui adanya persekutuan untur para Walak Minahasa yang bisa membahayakan kedudukannya, maka Balanda mengadakan taktik adu damba. Perpecahan antar para Walak, adalah besempatan yang baik bagi Belanda untuk melancarkan ofensif militer ke Tondano. Tetalah melalui suatu pertempuran yang dalayat dan membawa korban pada baska belah pihak, benteng Moraya dan belanda

PERTEMPURAN DI PANTAI WAISISIL (MALUKU), 1817

Jatuhnya Benteng Duurstede di Emparuo ke tangan pasukan Pattimura

During the period of the government of Daendels additional soldiers were needed in order to defend the territory of the Dutch colony in Indonesia against the possibility of attack by the British. The head of Minahasa region was required to provide 2.000 young men to become Dutch soldiers. The Dutch made an approach to the Walak in Minahasa but the Walak refused the Dutch request. They regarded the placing of young Minohasa men as soldiers as just a cover, and that eventually they would be made forced labourers. Facing the possibility of violent action by the Dutch, the Walak in Minahasa united under the leadership of Lonto and Matulandi to assemble their forces. Preparations were made at Tondana. They built two forts near Tondano, at Moraya and Paapal at the western edge of Lake Tondano.

Realizing that an alliance between the Minahasa Walak could endanger their position, the Dutch employed the tactic of playing one against another. Division amongst the Walak provided a good apportunity for the Dutch to instigate a military offensive against Tondano. In 1809 the Dutch attacked the defensive torts of the Walak in Tondano. After a terrible battle which caused much loss of life on both sides, Fort Maraya was seized by the Dutch.

BATTLE AT WAISISIL COAST (MALUKU), 1817

The fall of Fort Duurstede at Saparua into the hands of Pattimura's forces sangat menggoncangkan pihak pemerintah Belanda di Amban. Untuk itu Belanda bermaksud merabut kembali dengan mempersiapkan ekspedisi yang berkekuatan 300 arang tentara, dipimpin oleh Mayor Beetjes. Pasukan ekspedisi ini dipersenjatai dengan beberapa pucuk meriam kecil. Sebagai alat transport digunakan 10 buah arambai, delapan berukuran kecil dan dua buah berukuran besar.

Berita tentong gerakan ekspedisi yang akon merebut kembali benteng Duurstede didengar oleh Pattimura di Haria. Pada tanggal 18 Mei 1817 Pattimura mempersiapkan pasukannya sejumlah 1000 arang, dalam formasi pertahanan sepanjang pesisir mulai dari Teluk Haria sampai ke Teluk Saparua. was a great blow to the Dutch government in Ambon. The Dutch wanted to win it bod again and prepared on expedition of 300 soldiers led by Major Beetjes. This expedition force was armed with several small cannons. Ten aromboi (traditional boots), eight small ones and two large ones, were used as a means of transport.

News of this expeditions to win back Fort Duurstede was heard by Pattimura at Haria. On May 18, 1817 Pattimura assembled his troops numbering 1.000 men, in a defensive formation along the coast from Haria Bay to Saparua Bay. Beetjes expedition did not approach the target directly, because the boats were carried towards Wai Hanala. Because the sea was too rough to sail to Haria, the Dutch forces landed at Waisisil 5 kilometres.



Appelia Beetjes tidak langsung menuju munia karena ekspedisi digerakkan ke udi Wai Honala. Oleh korena pelayaran la Dinarrelelombangnya terlalu besar, mka penukannya didaratkan ke Waisisil punjukantnya 5 kilometer dari benteng tangstraka. Di laar perhitungan Beetjes, di ekilor kempat itu telah dijaga oleh anak buah Estijanura.

Medan pontoi Waisisil berawagwa dan berhutan belukar sehingga odujut menguntunakan pasukan Pattimura. Mankag di bawah pimpinan Pattimura dan Ultim Rebok bersembunyi di belakana must semak, sehingga di pantoi tersebut ment telok ada kegiatan apa-apa. Mekhat keadaan ini Beeties memberi mendarat, Begitu pasukan Helphilo mendarat, pasukan Pattimura manyerang dari balik semak-semak. landoraton ini banyak menewaskan petal an Beetjes. Sisa pasukannya segera shpermiahkan untuk menyelamatkan diri dannel hirnya Beetjes tewas disabet holowing oleh anak buah Pattimura.

PERTEMPURAN DI DEPAN BENTENG KERATON PALEMBANG (SUMATERA SELATAN), 1819

Berdasarkan Konvensi London 1814, daerah jajahan Belanda yang dibutsai oleh Inggris harus dikembalikan Inggris harus dikembalikan Amulinghe tiba di Palembang mengambil olih kekuasaan, mengangkat kembali Julian Mohmud Badarudin II. Kemudian ia from Fort Duurstede. Contrary to beetje's consideration, the area around that place was guarded by Pattimura's men.

The coast at Waisisil was swampy with dense vegetation which was a great advantage to Pattimura's troops. The troops under the leadership of Pattimura and Antoni Rebok concealed themselves behind the bushes, so that it looked as if there was no activity going on at the beach. Seeing this situation Beeties gave the order to land. As soon as the Dutch troops landed, Pattimura's troops attacked from behind the undergrowth. Many of Beeties's soldier were killed during the landing. The remaining troops were immediately ordered to save themselves and eventually Beetjes was killed with a saber by one of Pattienure's men.

BATTLE IN FRONT OF THE PALEMBANG PALACE FORT (SOUTH SUMATERA), 1819

Based on the London Agreement of 1814, the parts of the Dutch colony controlled by Britain had to be returned to the dutch. In April 1818 Muntinghe arrived in Palembang to take over control, and reinstated Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II. Then he departed for the interior with the



berangkat ke pedalaman dengan tujuan untuk memadamkan perlawanan rakyat terutama di Muara Rawas. Belanda menuduh Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II menghasut rakyat.

Muntinghe menuntut agar putra mahkata (Pangeron Ratu) dibawa ke Batavio sebagai jaminan. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II menolak tuntutan tersebut. Pada tanggal 4 Juni 1819 Belanda mendatangkan bala bantuan dari Batavia, untuk memperkuat angkatan perangnya. Sultan memerintahkan agar memperkuat semua benteng pertahanan di kota Hulu, Kota Hilir dan benteng di belakang Istana. Seluruh rakyat diperintahkan untuk siap menghadapi Belanda.

Pada tanggal 12 Juni 1819, tiga orang pengawal Keraton tertembak oleh Belanda. Sejak itu pecahlah pertempuran antara rakyat Palembang dan Belanda, yang dipimpin oleh Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II. Belanda menembaki oim of suppressing public opposition especially at Muara Rowas. The Dutch accused Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II of inciting the public.

Muntinghe demanded that the crown prince (Prince Rotu) be brought to Batavia as a guarantee. Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin 11 refused this demand. On June 4, 1819 the Dutch brought reinforcements from Batavia, to strengthten their troops. The Sultan ordered all defensive farts to be strengthened at Kata Hulu, Kata Hilir and the fort behind the palace. All of the people were ordered in ready position to fight the Dutch.

On June 12, 1819 three palace guards were shot by the Dutch. After that a battle broke out between the citizens of Palembang and the Dutch, which was led by Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II. The Dutch fired Fort Palembang from the warship Endrockt Van Ajox. Meanwhile the Dutch worship Oranje Nassau was hit by a

Inntern Palembong dari kapal perang Lumber Int Van Ajax. Sementara itu kapal purang Belanda Oranje Nassau terkena tumbuhan meriam lalu terjebak ranjau pung tibuat oleh rakyat Palembang kumutan ditabrak dengan rakit api tahunya terbakar dan tenggelam. Alturnya pasukan Belanda mengundurkan alu Lu Batavia. connon then struck a mine made by the people of Palembong and finally was bumped into a burning raft so that it caught fire and sank. Eventually the Dutch troops retreated to Batavia.

PERTEMPURAN DI MUARA KUMPEH (JAMBI), 1858

Pada tahun 1855 Thaha Igrakuldin diangkat menjadi Sultan ketiga kunin dalam keadaan perang dengan tirkuda. Setelah pengangkatannya ia munuklumkan bahwa Jambi tidak mengakui perjanjian yang pemah dibuat pum pendahulunya.

BATTLE AT MUARA KUMPEH (JAMBI), 1858

When Thaha Syaifuddin became Sultan of Jambi in 1855, the Sultanate was in a state of war with the Dutch. After his accession he proclaimed that Jambi did not acknowledge any agreements which had been made by his predecessors.

On hearing of this pro-clamation



Ketika mendengar pernyataan ini Belanda mengancam akan memecat dan menangkap Sultan Thaha serta mengasingkannya ke Batavia. Sultan Thaha tidak menghiraukan ancaman tersebut bahkan sebaliknya mempersiapkan pasukannya menyerang Belanda.

Karena khawatir Sultan akan mengadakan perjanjian dengan Inggris, Belanda mengirimkan bala bantuan pasukannya ke Jambi, dan memberi ultimatum supaya dalam waktu 2 x 24 jam mengadakan perjanjian baru. Semua usaha untuk membujuk Sultan gagal. Pada tanggal 25 September 1858 pasukan Belanda pimpinan Mayar Van Langen dengan kekuatan 30 buah kapal dan 800 arang prajurit tiba di Muara Kumpeh, Jambi.

Sultan Thaha yang telah mempersiapkan pasukannya tetap pada pendiriannya, sehingga terjadi pertempuran selama dua hari dua malam. Dalam pertempuran itu kapal Belanda Hautman berhasil ditenggelamkan. Sementara Thaha kehilangan tiga orang panglimanya. Menyadari bahwa persenjataan Belanda lebih lengkap, secara diam-diam ia memerintahkan pasukannya untuk meninggalkan istana menuju Muara Tumbesi.

PERTEMPURAN BULELENG (BALI), 1846

Pada tahun 1844 di Pantai Sansit, Buleleng terdampar sebuah kapal Belanda, dan muatannya dirampas. Tindakan ini sesuai dengan ketentuan hak tawan karang yang berlaku di Bali. On hearing of this pro-clamation the Dutch threatened to unseat and to capture Sultan Thaha and exile him to Batavia. Sultan Thaha ignored this threat and on the contrary prepared his farces to attack the Dutch.

Because they were worried that the Sultan would make an agreement with the British, the Dutch sent reinforcement troops to Jambi, and gane an ultimatum that a new agreement be made within 48 hours. All of the efforts to persuade the Sultan failed. On September 25, 1858 the Dutch troops numbering 800 soldiers in 30 ships under the leadership of Major Van Langen arrived at Muara Kumpeh, Jambi.

Sultan Thaha who had prepared his troops stuck his principles so that a battle ensured which losted two days and two nights. During the battle the Dutch ship Houlman was sunk, while Thaha lost three of his commanders. Realizing that the Dutch were better armed, he surreptitiously ordered his troops to leave that palace and withdraw to Muara Tembesi.

THE BATTLE OF BULELENG (BALI), 1846

In 1844 a Dutch ship ran aground at Sansit beach. Buleleng and its cargo was seized. This action was in accordance with the shipwreck solvage regulation in force in Ball. The Dutch Governor General J.J.



Civilmmur Jenderal Belanda J.J. Roehusen paumerintahkan Residen Besuki, J.F.P. Mayar melak minta kembali barang-barang yang dinumpas.

Patih Buleleng I Gusti Ketut
Jelantik, atas nama raja menolak
permuntaan tersebut. Gubernur Jenderal
kembali menuntut bahkan disertai
umaman bahwa apabila dalam waktu 3 x
24 pam tidak dijawab, maka Buleleng akan
deserang. Tuntutan kembali ditalak bahkan
Belanda ditantang kalau berani menyerang.
Buli Utara.

Oleh karena semua tuntutannya ritolak, pada tanggal 27 Juni 1846
pusukan Belanda mendarat di pantai liuleleng di bawah pimpinan E.B. Van den liusch, la mengeluarkan ultimatum, liuleleng akan diserang keesakan harinya upabila tidak memberi jawaban atas tuntutan Belanda. Buleleng tetap pada sikap semula dan siap-siap menghadapi yempuran Belanda.

Governor General J.J Roehusen ordered the Resident of Besuki, J.F.P. Mayor request to return of the goods which were seized.

The Chief Minister of Buleleng, I Gusti Ketut Jelantik, in the name of the King refused this request. The Governor General repeated his demand and even threatened that if there was no reply within 72 hours Buleleng would be attacked. This demand was again refused and the Dutch were even challenged when they dare to attack nothern Bali.

Because all of their demands were rejected, the Dutch troops landed on the coast of Buleleng on June 27, 1846 under the leadership of E.B. Van den Bosch. He issued an ultimatum that Buleleng would be attacked the following day if no answer was given to the Dutch demands. Buleleng maintained its initial stand and prepared to face up the Dutch onslaught.

On June 28 the Dutch attacked

Tanggal 28 Juni Belanda menyerang benteng Buleleng dan berusaha memasuki benteng. Tembakan senjata api dibalas dengan tusukan pedang dan keris sehingga menimbulkan korban di kedua belah pihak. Tercatat 70 orang serdadu Belanda 100 prajurit Buleleng gugur. Siang harinya pukul 11:30 benteng Buleleng diduduki Belanda. Raja dan keluarganya serta patih akhirnya mundur ke Jagaraga untuk menghirnpun kekuatan baru.

Buleleng gugur. Siang harinya pukul 11:30 king af Buleleng and his family as well as benteng Buleleng diduduki Belanda. Raja the chief minister eventually withdrew to dan keluarganya serta patih akhimya Jagaraga to assemble new farces. mundur ke Jagaraga untuk menghimpun kekuatan baru.

PERANG LOMBOK (NUSA TENGGARA BARAT), 1894

Pertikaian antar agama dan suku di Lombok pada abad ke-19 penyebab terjadinya perang antara suku Sasak yang beragama Islam dan raja Mataram penganut agama Hindu-Bali. Pada tahun

THE LOMBOK WAR (WEST NUSA TENGGARA), 1894

Inter religious and Inter ethnic conflict in Lombok in the 19th century was the cause of war between the Sasak ethnic group which embraced Islam and the king of Mataram who was of the Balinese Hindu

On June 28 the Dutch attacked

and tried to enter the fort of Buleleng.

Gunfire was returned with stabs by sward

sides, 70 Dutch soldiers and 100 soldiers.

from Buleleng were killed, At 11,30 p.m.

the fort was occupied by the Dutch and the

and keris so that lives were lost by both



1077 metrig Sasak mengangkat senjata ulawati raja Mataram. Pertikaian ini tamak atkan oleh Belanda yang lambak Belanda menguasai Lombok. Belanda menguasai Lombok. Belanda menutuh Raja sebagai penyebab antulaya pertikaian karena dipengaruhi puteranya, Anak Agung Gede Ngurah Lagunguasan.

Untuk menguasai wilayah tumbe E pada tanggal 5 Juli 1894 Mihardu mengirim suatu ekspedisi militer tanggal bekuatan 2.500 orang dipimpin tahi tanderal Mayor Van Ham dan pukskiya Kolonel Vetter. Setelah tiba di Amperum pada tanggal 20 Agustus, Ilalanda langsung mengultimatum Roja Milanda supaya menyerah.

Rakyat Lombok yang beragama Itmula-Bali dan Islam bersatu menolak ultimatum, dan sepakat menghadapi Itmurata. Pada tanggal 25 Agustus 1894 meraka menyerang konsentrasi pasukan Itmurata termasuk Kolonel Michiels.

Itmurata termasuk Kolonel Michiels.

Itmurata perjalanan dari Cakranegara mesupu Ampenan, sampai di desa famingjangkang, Jenderal Mayar Van Ham Inntessil ditembak mati oleh tentara fambak. Akibatnya pecah perang terbuka sehima 4 bulan.

Pada bulan September 1894
Urhanda mendatangkan bantuan yang
dipinapin oleh Mayor Jenderal M. Segov
ulan Kalonel J.L.K. de Maulin, Raja
Mataram berhasil ditangkap pada bulan
Hayember 1894 dan kemudian diasingkan
la Batavia.

religion, In 1892 the Sasak group took up arms against the king of Mataram. The Dutch who wanted to take control of Lombok took advantage of this conflict. The Dutch accused the king of causing the conflict because of the influence of his san, Anak Agung Gede Ngurah Karangasem.

On July 5, 1894 the Dutch sent a military expedition with a force of 2.500 men led by Major General Van Ham and his deputy Colonel Vetter to take control of the territory of Lombok. After arriving in Ampenan on August 20, the Dutch immediately issued an ultimatum to the king of Mataram to surrender.

The people of Lombok of both the Balinese Hindu and Islamic religions united to reject the ultimatum and agreed to fight the Dutch. On August 25, 1894 they attacked a concentration of Dutch troops from Cakranegara and succeeded in killing a number of Dutch soldiers including Colonel Michiels. The following day when the military expedition was on the way from Cakranegara to Ampenan, when they reached the village of Karangjangkong Majar General Van Ham was shot dead by the Lombok army. As a result open war brake out and fasted for 4 months.

In September 1894 the Dutrch brought in reinforcements led by Major General M.Segov and Colonei J.J.K De Moulin. The king of Mataram was captured in 1894 and later exited to Batavia.

Koleksi Lain Other Collection

Di samping fragmen dan diantari, Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia annamerkan pula beberapa koleksi lain suhanni pendukungnya yang terdiri dari

MANUI-PANUI

Ponji-panji yang dipokai pada tant perang melawan penjajah maupun upmana-upacara tertentu, yaitu

IMNU ACEH

Panji Aceh/bendera Aceh disebut Juga Alam Cap Peudeung (bahasa Idaeuth), berwarna dasar merah darah, dengan gambar hiasan putih. Panji Yang Iterwarna dasar merah dipergunakan pada tuni perang, sedangkan pada saat aman dipergunakan panji berwarna dasar hijau. Panji/bendera Aceh tersebut dipergunakan pada zaman Sultan Iskandar Muda (naik holdita tahun 1606) maupun oleh pejuang-jinjuang Aceh dalam mengusir penjajah, sektor abad XVI/XVII

Beside the diorama and frogmen, Indonesia Military Heroes Museum also exhibit some other collections as proponent, consist of

BANNERS

Banners, that used isn the period of war against colonizer as well as specific ceremonies, that are:

BANNER OF ACEH

The bonner/flag of Aceh is called in the regional language Alam Cap Peudeung. Its background colour is blood red, with a picture of a sword with moon and star in white. The red background coloured banner was used in war, but in times of peace a green background was used. This banner/flag of Aceh was used in the period of Sultan Iskandar Muda (ascended the throne in + 1606) as well as by Acehnese freedom fighters in driving out the colonial powers in about the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.



PANJI CIREBON

Panji/bendera Cirebon berwarna dasar hijou dan di tengahnya terdapat gambar kaligrafi hunuf Arab berbentuk macan yang disebut "Macan Ali" dengan berwarna kuning emas.

Panji tersebut dipergunakan pada zaman Cirebon di bawah Kerajaan Demak sekitar abad XVI.

BANNER OF CIREBON

The banner flag of Cirebon Into a green background and in the centre of which is Arabic calligraphy in the shape of a tiger which is called "Mayon Ali" coloured yellow gold.

It was used at the period when Cirebon was under the Kingdom of Demot in about the sixteenth century.



PANJI SURAKARTA

Panji/bendera Surakarta terbagi dalam tigo bagian yang sama, berwarna merah, putih dan merah. Panji itu dipergunakan pada zaman sebelum Paku Buwana X, sekitar abad XVIII

BANNER OF SURAKARTA

The banner/flag of Surakaria is divided into three equal parts, coloured red, white and red. It was used before the period of Paku Buwano X in about the eighteenth century.



MANUI MATARAM/YOGJAKARTA

Panji/bendera Yagjakarta mempunyai warna dasar putih, sedangkan di pujak dan tengahnya terdapat gambar hinyurna merah.

Panji tersebut dipergunakan pada masa sebelum kemerdekaan dan pada masa sekarang panji dipergunakan hanya dukun upacara-upacara tertentu

BANNER OF MATARAM/YOGJAKARTA

The banner/flag of Yogjakarta has a white background with a picture in the corner with in the red centre.

It was used before the independence and is now used only in certain ceremonies.



PANJI TERNATE

Panji/bendera kebesaran Kerajaan Ternate mempunyai warna dasar kuning, Pada bagian pinggir panji berwarna merah dan di tengahnya terdapat gambar burung garuda berkepala dua (Gaheba Na Dapolo Romodidi) yang terbuat dari logam.

Panji tersebut dipergunakan pada zaman Sultan Baabullah (tahun 1575).

BANNER OF TERNATE

The ceremonial baner/flog of the kingdom of Ternate has a yellow background, with red edging, and in the centre there is a picture of a two headed eagle (Gaheba Na Dapolo Romodidl), which is made of metal.

It was used in the period of Sultan Baabullah (1575).



PANJI TONDANO/MINAHASA

Panji/bendera Tondano mempunyai warna dasar merah, di tengahtengahnya terdapat gambar burung Mangini (burung hantu) yang berwarna hitam.

Panji tersebut dipergunakan pada zaman perang Minahasa di Tondana tahun 1809

BANNER OF TONDANO/MINAHASA

The banner/flag of Tondano has a red background, with a picture of a Mangini bird (owl) in black in the centre. If was used in the period of the

Minahasa was in Tondano (1809).



HANJI SISINGAMANGARAJA / PANJI HATAK

Panji/bendera Batak mempunyai mumu ilasar merah dengan gambar dua mulang bertangkai satu. Pada sisi kiri dan shi kumannya terdapat gambar bulan dan mulahari yang berwama putih. Posisi panji

Panji tersebut dipergunakan puda zaman Si Singamangaraja XII tahun 1878

BANNER OF SISINGAMANGARAIA/ BATAK BANNER

The Batak banner/flog has a red background with a picture of two swords with one hit. On the left side there are a picture of the moon and sun on the right side in white. The banner position in vertical.

II was used in the period of Sisingamangaraja XII (1878)



PANJI RADIN INTEN/LAMPUNG

Panji/bendera Lompung mempunyai warna dasar hijau dan di tengah-tengah bendera benuliskan huruf Arab "Allahu Akbar" berwarna kuning emas.

Panji tersebut dipergunakan pada zamon Radin Inten sekitar tahun 1856.



The banner/flag of Lampung has a green background, in the center in yellow gold is written "Allahu Akbar" is Arabic letter.

It was used in the period of Radin Inten, pround 1856.



MINIATUR BENTENG

Miniatur benteng yang dipamerkan di Museum Keprajuritan Indonesia menggambarkan tempat pertahanan rakyat melawan Belanda pada abad 19, yaitu

BENTENG INDRA PATRA

Benteng ini berhasil direbut dari tangan Portugis oleh rakyat Aceh di bawah pimpinan Darmawangsa Tun Pangkat atau Perkasa Alam yang kemudian terkenal dengan nama Iskandar Muda pada tahun 1606.

FORTS MINIATURE

Miniature of forts display in the Indonesian Soldier Museum illustrate the stranghold places of Indonesian people against the Dutch in the 19th century, that are

FORT INDRA PATRA

This fort was seized from the Portuguese by the Acehnese in 1606 under the leadership of Dormawangsa Tun Pangkat or Perkasa Alam who was later known by the name Iskandar Muda.

HENTENG BATAVIA

Benteng ini pernah diserang oleh fultun Agung dari Mataram pada tahun 1678 dan 1629.

BATAVIA FORT

This fort was attacked by Sultan Agung of Mataram 1n 1628 and 1629.



BENTENG WUNGPANDANG

Benteng ini berhasil dipertahankan oleh rakyat Sulawesi Selatan di bawah pimpinan Sultan Hasanuddin pada tahun 1667

WUNGPANDANG FORT

This fort was successfully defended by the people of South Sulawesi under the leadership of Sulton Hosanuddin in 1667



GOA SELARONG

Goa ini terletak di Yogjakarta, tempa! markas Kamando Pangeran Diponegoro dalam melawan Belanda tahun 1825-1830

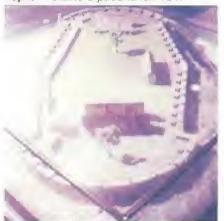


This cave is located in Yaqqinland and was the headquarters of Prince Diponegaro in apposing the Dutch from 1825-1830



BENTENG SAPARUA (DUURSTEDE)

Benteng Belanda ini pernah direbut dan diduduki oleh rakyat Saparua di bawah pimpinan Thomas Matulesi atau Kapitan Pottimura pada tahun 1817



SAPARUA (DUURSTEDE) FORT

This Dutch fort was seized and occupied by the people of Saparua under the leadership of Thomas Matulesi or Kapitan Pottimuro in 1817.

MAION KARTUSURO

Feraton ini merupakan tempat uhatum Untung Suropati dalam uhateng Belanda pada tahun 1686

KARTOSURO PALACE

This palace was the stronghold of Untung Surapati in facing up the Dutch in 1686.

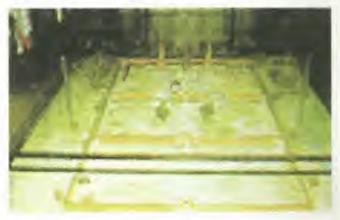


MURA MERU

Pura ini berada di pulau Lombok ilan dumi pernah terjadi pertempuran antara rakyat Lombok dan Belanda, Dalam pertempuran ini Jenderal Van Ham tertembak mati pada tahun 1894.

MERU TEMPLE

This temple is on the island of Lombok, and was the site of a battle between the people of Lombok and the Dutch. General Van Ham was shot dead in this battle in 1894.



BENTENG INDRA PUR

Benteng ini terwujud Masjid sebagai pertahanan rokyal Aceh ketika melawan Belanda pada tahun 1881.

INDRA PURI FORT

This fort in the form of a messure and was a stronghold of the Acehnesia people when they apposed the Dutch in 1881.



GELAR FORMASI TEMPUR

Koleksi lainnya adalah gelar formasi tempur dalam berbagai bentuk seperti

CAKRA WYUHA DAN SUCIMUKA WYUHA

Formasi tempur yang berbentuk Bunga Seroja dan formasi tempur yang berbentuk jarum tajam.

BATTLE FORMATIONS

Other collections are battle formations, in various of shape, for example

PADMA WYUHA AND SUCIMUKA WYUHA

These are battle formation in the form of a lotus flower and sharp needles.



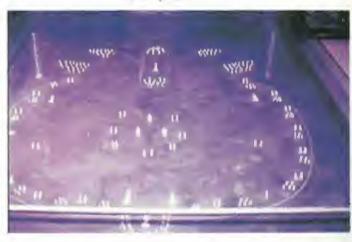
AHUYW ATTAMALA

altipe.

Formasi tempur yang berbentuk

GAJATAMA WYUHA

A battle formation in the shape of an elephant.



CAKRA WYUHA

Formasi tempur yang berbentuk tuktum/cakra.

CAKRA WYUHA

A bottle formation in the shape of a disk.



MAKARA WYUHA

udang/makara dan sering disebut formasi copil udang.

Formasi tempur berbentuk

MAKARA WYUHA

A bottle formation in the ship o prawn/makara and aften called the prawn chopstick formation.



WUKIR SAGARA WYUHA

Formasi tempur yang merupakan perpoduan bentuk bukit dan samudra.

WUKDR SAGARA WYUHA

combination of the shape of hill and the A battle formation which is a

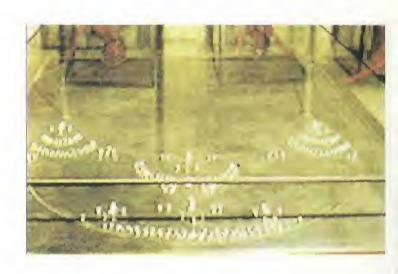


MUHACANDRA WYUHA

framosi tempur yang berbentuk

ARDHACANDRA WYUHA

A battle formation in the shape of a crescent moon.



GARUDA WYUHA

Formasi tempur berbentuk Immug Garuda.

GARUDA WYUHA

A bottle formation in the shape of Goruda (Mythical Bird).



WAJHRATIKSHNA WYUHA

Formasi tempur yang berbentuk petir tajam.

WAJHRATIKSHNA WYUHA

A bottle formation in the shape of a "sharp" thunderbolt.



BONEKA PERAGA PAKAIAN PRAJURIT TRADISIONAL MANNEQUINS OF TRADITIONAL SOLDIERS DRESS

the deploys are mannequins of traditional soldier dress among others:



Britisha Peraga Pakaian projurit Sriwijaya Mannequin soldier dress of Sriwijaya



Boneka Peraga Pakaian prajurit Demok Mannequin soldier dress of Demak



Boneka Peraga Pakoian prajurit La Pallawangu (Topace'do)

Mannequin of La Pallawangu (Topace'do) soldier dress



Boneka Peraga Pakaian prajurit Minahasa/Tondano

Mannequin of Minahasa/Tondana soldier dress



Handka Peraga Pakaian prajurit Palembang (Sultun Badarudin II)

Mouriequin of Palembong (Sultan Budwodin II) soldier dress



Boneka Perago Pakaian projurit Sultan Thaha (Jambi)

Mannequin of Sultan Thaho (Jambi) saldier dress



Boneka Peraga Pakaian projurit Buleleng (Bali)

Mannequin of Buleleng (Bali) soldier dress



Boneka Perago Pakaian prajurit Lombok Mannequin of Lombok soldier dress

MERIAM

Di Museum Keprajuritan

ulanasa terdapat pula kaleksi meriam
liad XV-XVIII, buatan negara-negara

Irapa maupun buatan kerajaan lakal di
udanasia, serta meriam yang berasal dari
utman VOC dan Mataram. Beberapa

Jimtaranya adalah :

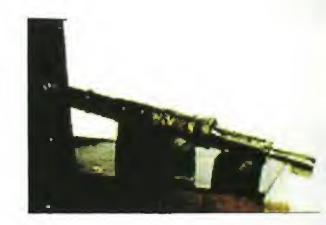
CANNONS

In the Indonesian Military

Museum we can also find replicas from the
15th to the 19th centuries, made in
European countries as well as from
Indonesian local kingdom and the cannons
of the VOC and the Mataram period. Some
of the cannons are:

Manum abad XV (buatan Spanyal) p 150 cm

15th Century cannon (made in Spain) L: 150 cm



Meriam abad XVII (buatan Partugis) P 126 cm

17th Century cannon (made in Portugal) L 126 cm





Meriam abod XVIII (berosal dari zaman VOC) P : 120 cm 1811

18th Century cannon (from the VOC period) L: 120 cm



Meriam abad XIX (berasal dari Mataram Yogjakorta Hadiningrat) P: 178 cm
19th Century cannon (from Mataram Yogjakorta Hadiningrat) L: 178 cm

Patung Pahlawan Statues of Heroes

Patung pahlawan Nasional dan what takoh abad XIII sampai abad XIX ang dipamerkan di Museum Keprajuritan adharata berjumlah 23 buah. Patung-antung du diletakkan secara rapih di Utamura bagaian dalam museum mangablingi panggung terbuka.

Adapun data-data teknis patung leuselust adalah Ukuma Patung : 1 ¼ kali tubuh manusia Ilphun Patung : Perunggu Ilmut 450 ka

toma pembuatan : lime bulan

There are 23 statues of national heroes and prominent figures from the 13th to the 19th centuries in the Indonesian Military Museum. The statues are placed at regular intervals in the courtyard of the museum surrounding the open stage.

Technical data concerning the

statues is as follows :

Size : 1 1/4 times human size

Material : bronze Weight : 650 kg

Duration of production: five months

GAJAH MADA (.....-1364)

Gajah Mada diangkat menjadi Patih Majapahit tahun 1331, masa pemerintahan Tribuwanattunggadewi yang berkuasa dari tahun 1328-1350. Setelah Tribuwanattunggadewi meninggal, ia mendampingi raja Hayam Wuruk dan membawa kerajaan Majapahit ke puncak kebesarannya.

Gajah mada bercita-cita mengadakan perluasan wilayah dan kekuasaan Majapahit sampai ke luar Jawa. Untuk itu ia mengucapkan sumpah yang dikenal dengan "Sumpah Palapa", bahwa ia tidak akan makan buah Palapa sebelum seluruh Nusantara takluk di bawah Majapahit. Untuk melaksanakan sumpahnya ia menaklukkan satu demi satu daerah-daerah yang belum bernaung di bawah kerajaan Majapahit. Gajah Mada meninggal dunia pada tahun 1364.

GAIAH MADA (.....-1364)

Gajah mada was appainted as Chief Minister of Majapahit in 1331, during the period of Tribuwanattunggadewi who ruled from 1328 to 1350. After Tribuwanattunggadewi died, he served king Hayam Wuruk and brought the kingdom al Majapahit to the pinnacle of its greatness.

Gojah Mada had the ambition of expanding the territory and power of Majapahit outside of Java. Thus he took an oath which is known as "Sumpoh Palapa", that he would not eat the palola fruit before the whole of the Indonesian archipelago was subjugated by Majapahit. In order to fulfil his oath one by one he subjugated regions which were not yet under the control of the kingdom of Majapahit. Gajah Mada died in 1364



NALA (+ ABAD 14)

Nala atau Laksamana Nala adalah seorang tokoh Angkatan Laut Majapahit yang merupakan tangan kanan Patih Majapahit Gajah Mada dalam mewujudkan Sumpah Polapa. Gelar yang disandangnya adalah Jaladhimantri yaitu perwira yang mengurus segala kegiatan yang menyangkut masalah angkatan laut di lingkungan kerajaan Majapahit.

Pada tahun 1334 ia meminpin armada Majapahit menaklukan Bali, tahun 1350 menaklukkan Pasai kemudian Dompu. Tahun 1337 berhasil menaklukkan Sriwijaya dan Tumasik (Singapura). Selanjutnya ia ditugasi mengadakan perluasan wilayah ke Indonesia Timur sampai kerajaan Majapahit berhasil menguasai seluruh Nusantara.



NALA (+ 14TH CENTURY)

Nala or Admiral Nala was a prominent figure in the Majapahit Navy who was the right man to Chief Minister Gajah Mada, realizing the objectives of the "Sumpah Palapa".

His title was Jaladhimantri, i.e. the officer who looks after all activities concerning sea transportation in the ares of the kingdom of Majapahit.

In 1334 he led the Mojapahit armada in subjugating Boli, and In 1350 he subjugating Pasai then Dompu. In 1337 he succeeded in subjugating Sriwijaya and Tumasik (Singapore). Then he was given the task of extended the territory of Eastern Indonesia until the kingdom of Majapahit succeeded in controlling the whole of the Majapahit archipelago.

JULTAN AGUNG HANYOKROKUSUMO (1691-1645)

Sultan Agung Hanyakrakusuma, namu kecilnya Raden Mas Rangsang, dhilutkan pada tahun 1591. Sebagai raja Mutaram yang dinabatkan pada tahun 1613 ia berhasil mempersatukan hampir tahunh pulau Jawa. Kedudukan Belanda di Batavia (Jakarta) merupakan ancaman lerindap kemerdekaan Mataram. Pada tahun 1628 Sultan Agung mengerahkan pasukannya untuk menyerang dan mengusir Belanda dari Batavia, akan tetapi paga gagal sebab Belanda berhasil menghancurkan gudang-gudang perbekalan pasukan Mataram.

Sultan Agung meninggal dunia pada tahun 1645. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia sangat menghargat jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Hasional



SULTAN AGUNG HANYOKROKUSUMO (1591-1645)

Sultan Agung Hanyokrokusumo, whose childhood name was Raden Mas Rangsang, was born in 1591, after being crowned as king of Matarom in 1613, he succeeded in uniting almost the whole of the island of Java. The position of the Dutch in Batavia (Jakarta) was a threat to the independence of Mataram. In 1628 Sultan Agung mobilized his forces to attack and expel the Dutch from Batavia, however they met with failure. The second attack in 1629 also failed because the Dutch were able to destroy the warehouses containing the supplies of the Mataram forces.

Sultan Agung died in 1645. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has naminated him as a National Hero.

SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA (1631-1683)

Sultan Ageng Tirtoyasa dilahirkan pada tahun 1631. Sebagai Roja Banten, ia berusaha mencegah usaha Belanda meluaskan kekuasaannya ke wilayah Banten. Pasukan Banten diperintahkannya menyerang kedudukan Belanda di Batavia (Jakarta) dan mencegah kapal Belanda berlayar di perairan Banten. Pada tahun 1682 pecah pertempuran besar-besaran. Pasukan Banten terdesak. Sultan Ageng berusaha membangun pertahanan di pedalaman Bogor, akan tetapi ia tertongkap dan dipenjarakan di Jakarta.

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa meninggal dunia dalam penjara pada tahun 1683. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA (1631-1683)

Sultan Ageng Tirtoyasa was born in 1631. As king of Banten, he tried to prevent the efforts of the Dutch to expand their sphere of influence into the territory of Banten. He ordered the Banten troops to attack the position of the Dutch in Batavia (Jakarta) and prevented Dutch ships from sailing in Banten water. A largescale battle broke out in 1682, and the Banten forces came under pressure. Sultan Ageng tried to build defences in the interior around Bogor, however he was captured and imprisoned in Jakarta.

Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa died in prison in 1683. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

MATAN HASANUDDIN (1401-1670)

Sultan Hosanuddin dilahirkan ruda tahun 1631 dan pada tahun 1655 Jumbutkan sebagai Raja Gowa (Sulawesi relation), la menentang usaha monopoli puntangan Belanda di Indonesia Bagian Jinur Sarangan Belanda terhadap Hantena Somba Opu pada tohun 1666 hintered digagalkannya. Pada tahun 1667 Malanala melancarkan serangan besarharman Sultan Haspauddin bertahan muti matian, tetapi akhirnya terpaksa menundatangani Perjanjian Bungaya. Partempuran berkobar kembali pada tahun 1668. Barulah pada bulan Juni 1669 Belanda berhasil menguasai Kerajaan Lacyyo.

Sultan Hosanuddin meninggal dunia pada tahun 1670. Pemerintah kepublik Indonesia sangat menghargai jara-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Puhlawan Nasianal.



SULTAN HASANUDDIN (1631-1670)

Sultan Hasanuddin was born in 1631 and in 1655 was crowned as king of Gowa (South Sulawesi). He apposed the Dutch effort to monopolize trade in the eastern part of Indonesia. He successfully failed a Dutch attack on Fort Somba Opu in 1666. The following year the Dutch launched a largescale attack. Sultan Hasanuddin held out valiantly, but was finally forced to sign the Bungaya Pact. Fighting broke out again in 1668. Only in June 1669 did the Dutch succeeded in winning control over the kingdom of Gowa.

Sultan Hasanuddin died in 1670. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

Untung Surapati (+ 1660-1706)

Untung Surapati diperkirakan lahir pada tahun 1660. Keluarganya, bangasawan Ball, terbunuh dalam peperangan dan ia dijual sebagai budak. Beberapa waktu lamanya ia memasuki dinas tentara Belanda, tetapi kemudian berbalik menentang Belanda.

Dalam pertempuran di Kartosura bulan Februari 1686, ia berhasil menghancurkan pasukan Belanda. Sesudah itu ia mendirikan pemerintahan di Pasuruan, Jawa Timur. Pada tahun 1704 Belanda menyerang Pasuruan dan pada tahun 1706 pertahanan terakhir Untung Surapati, benteng Darma, jatuh ke tangan Belanda.

Untung Surapati gugur dalam pertempuran di benteng Darma. Pemerintah Republik Indanesia sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional.



Unitung Surapatt (+ 1660-1706)

Unlung Surapati is thought to have been born in 1660. His family, who were Balinese mobility, were killed in a war and he was sold as a slave. For some time he entered Dutch military service, but later he opposed the Dutch.

In a battle at Kartasuro in February 1686, he succeeded in crushing the Dutch forces. After that he established a government at Pasuruan, East Java. In 1704 the Dutch attacked Pasuruan and in 1706 Untung Surapati's final defensive positiori, Fort Darma, felt to the Dutch.

Unturng Surapoti was killed in the battle at Fort Darma. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero. Haji Prowitasari lahir di daerah tampung (Cianjur Selatan) pada tahun 1687, dari lingkungan keluarga santri ping taat menjalankan ajaran agama lahan. Kemudian dikenal sebagai seorang ulama, yang dikalangan muridnya dikenal tahaput Raden Alit, la tidak pernah mangakui kekuasaan kompeni Belanda, pang mewajibkan penduduk bekerja radi (karp paksa). Jiwanya tergerak untuk membela penduduk yang beserta para pangkutnya yang setia mengangkat tanjata melawan tindak ketidakadilan.

Perlawanan terhadap Kompeni Itelanda dilakukan dengan taktik gerilya yang dimulai dari tempat kelahirannya Jumpang, Bogor, Tangerang kemudian muluas ke daerah Priangan Timur dan Itanyumas.

Haji Pravitasari (1687-1707)

Haji Prawitosari was born in the region of Jampang (South Cianjur) to a family who were strict adherents to the Islamic religion. He was later known as a religious teacher, who was known amongs his students as Raden Alit. He never ocknowledged the authory of the Dutch vOC, which obliged the inhabitants to perform forced lobour. He was moved to defend the people who were being appressed. Together with his faithful followers he took up arms to appose injustice.

His opposition to the VOC was carried out using guerilla tactics starting from his birth place Jampang to Bagar, Tangerang and later spread to place the East Priangan region and Banyumas.

NYI AGENG SERANG (1752-1826)

Nyi Ageng Serang dilahirkan pada tahun 1752. Ayahnya Panembahan Notoprojo ikut berjuang bersama Pangeran Mangkubumi melawan Belanda. Setelah Kadipaten Serang diduduki Belanda, Nyi Ageng Serang dibawa oleh Sultan Hamengku Buwono II ke Yagjakarta. Bersama cucunya Raden Mas Papak, ia bergabung dengan pasukan Pangeran Dipanegora. Berkali-kali pasukan Nyi Ageng Serang berhasil menghancurkan pasukan Belanda, antara lain dalam pertempuran di Panawangan pada tahun 1826.

Nyi Ageng Serang meninggal dunia pada tahun 1828. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai

Pohlowon Nasional.



NYI AGENG SERANG (1752-1826)

Nyi Ageng Serang was barn in 1752. Her father Panembahan Notoprajo fought together with Prince Mongkubumi against the Dutch. After the official residence of the Regent of Serang was accupied by the Dutch, Nyi Ageng Serang was taken to Yogjakarto by Sultan Hamengku Buwana II. Together with her grandson Raden Mas Papak, she joined the forces of Prince Diponegar. Nyi Ageng Serang's troops succeeded in crushing the Dutch forces at Panawangan in 1826.

Nyi Ageng Serang died in 1828. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly appraised her services and has nominated her as a National Heroine.

BAGUS RANGIN (1761-1812)

Bagus Rangin lohir di Majalengko pada tahun 1761. Kemudian ia mengabdikan diri di Kepatihan Majalengka. Karena mampu inelaksanakan tugasnya dengan baik, ia diangkat menjadi senopati di Jati Tujuh, Majalengka.

Penyewaan tanah milik
kesultanan Cirebon oleh para pengusaha
perkebunan bangsa Belanda telah
menimbulkan kesengsaraan dan
kemelaratan rakyat, Para penyewa
mewajibkan rakyat untuk bekerja di
perkebunan sehingga mereka tidak
memiliki cukup waktu dan tenaga untuk
mengerjakan tanah miliknya sendiri.

Melihat penderitaan rakyat, hati Bagus Rangin tergerak memberontak terhadap ketidakadilan. Ia bersama pengikulnya berjuang membela rakyat.



BAGUS RANGIN (1761-1812)

Bagus Rangin was born in Mojalengka in 1761. He later served in the vice regency of Mojalengka. Because he was able to carry out his duties well, he was appointed as casmander in chief in Juli Tujuh, Majalengko.

The renting of land belonging to the sultanate of Cirebon by Dutch plantation entrepreneurs had given rise to misery and poverty among the populace. The lessees obliged the people of work in the plantations so that they did not have enough time and energy to work their own load.

Seeing the suffering of the people, Bagus Rangin was moved to revolt against this injustice. Together with his followers ha fought against the Dutch to defend the people.

SULTAN MAHMUD BADARUDDIN II (1767-1852)

Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II. dilahirkan pada tahun 1767 dan dinobatkan sebagai Sultan Palembang poda tahun 1803. Pada wektu Inggris menguasai Indanesia (1811-1816). Bodoruddin II menolak kekuasaan Inggris atos Palembang, Setelah Inggris meninggalkan Indonesia, Sultan Badariddin II menentang usaha Belanda untuk kembali menayasai Palembang, Dua kali serangan Belanda selama tahun 1819 berhasil digagalkannya, Barulah dalam pertempuran bulan Juni 1821 posukan Belanda berhasil merebut istana. Sultan Badaruddin II ditangkap dan dibuang ke Ternate.

Sultan Badaruddin II meninggal dunia di tempat pembuangan pada tanggal 26 November 1852. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional.



SULTAN MAHMUD BADARUDDIN II (1767-1852)

Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II was barn in 1767 and installed as Sultan of Palembang in 1803, During the period that the British were in power in Indonesia (1811-1816). Badaruddin II rejected British authority over Palembang. After the British left Indonesia, Sultan Badaruddin II opposed the effort of the Dutch to take control over Palembang again. He successfully foiled Dutch attacks twice during 1819. Eventually in a battle in June 1821 Dutch troops managed to seize the palace. Sultan Badaruddin II was captured and exiled to Ternate.

Sultan Badaruddin II died In exile an November 26, 1852. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

TUANKU IMAM BONJOL (1772-1864)

Tuanku Imam Bonjol dilahirkan puda tahun 1772. Sejak tahun 1821 ia munimpin kaum Paderi berjuang munentang kekuasaan Belanda di humatera Barat. Pada tahun 1824 dilandatangani perjanjian damai, namun purjanjian itu dilanggar oleh Belanda. Bulan September 1832 Bonjol diduduki Ikelanda, tetapi dalam bulan Januari 1833 direbut kembali oleh kaum Paderi. Selama liga tahun (1834-1837) Belanda mengepung benteng Bonjol. Pada bulan Agustus 1837 benteng itu dapat mereka Juasai.

Iman Bonjol ditangkap pada
bulan Oktober 1837 dan dihukum buang,
Mula-mula ke Cianjur, kemudian
dipindahkan ke Ambon dan akhirnya ke
Manado. Ia meninggal dunia pada
tanggal 6 November 1864. Pemerintah
Republik Indonesia sangat menghargai
jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai
Pahlawan Nasional.



TUANKU IMAM BONJOL (1772-1864)

Tuanku Imam Bonjol was born 1772. Since 1821 he led the Paderi revolt against Dutch control in West Sumatera. A peace agreement was signed in 1824, but this agreement was broken by the Dutch in September 1832 and Bonjol was occupied by the Dutch, but was regained by the Paderis in Januari 1833. For three years (1834-1837) the Dutch surrounded Fort Banjol. They were able to take control of the fort in August 1837.

Imam Bonjol was captured in October 1837 and was exiled. First to Cionjur, and then was moved to Ambon and finally to Manado. He died on November 6, 1864. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

THOMAS MATULESSY (KAPITAN PATTIMURA) 1783-1817

Thomas Matulessy (Kapitan Pattimura) dilahirkan pada tahun 1783, Ia memimpin rakyat Saparua mengangkat senjata melawan Belanda pada tanggal 16 Mei 1817 dan berhasil merebut benteng Duurstede. Pasukan Belanda yang mencaba merebut kembali benteng tersebut mendarat di Waisisil, berhasil dihancurkan. Pada tanggal 3 Agustus 1817 Benteng Duurstede direbut kembali oleh Belanda. Pattimura melanjutkan perlawanan di tempat lain. Ia dan beberapa temannya tertangkap karena pengkhianatan.

Kopitan Pattimura dijatuhi hukuman mati pada tanggal 16 Desember 1817, Pemerintah RI sangal menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



THOMAS MATULESSY (KAPITAN PATTIMURA) 1783-1817

Thomas Malulessy (Kapitan Pattimura) was born in 1783. He led the people of Saparva taking up arms against the Dutch on May 16, 1817 and succeeded in seizing Fort Duurstede. The Dutch troops which tried to regain the fort landed at Waisisil, and were routed. On August 3, 1817 Fort Duurstede was won back by the Dutch. Pattimura was won back by the Dutch. Pattimura continued his struggle at another place. He and several of his friends were captured due a traitor.

Kapitan Pattimura was executed on December 15, 1817. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly apparaised his services and has nominated him as a National Hera.

IMNGERAN DIPONEGORO (1785-1855)

Pangeran Diponegoro, putera Saltan Hamengku Buwono III, dilahirkan publi tahun 1785, la menentang campur kunurin Belanda dalam masolah intern Kerejaan Yogyakarta. Belanda berusaha Inanyingkirkannya. Pada tanggal 20 Juni 1825 kediaman Diponegoro di Tegalrejo durrang Belanda, Peristiwa ini merupakan awal perong yang berkobar selama lima talium. Sekalipun beberapa orang pungikutnya menghentikan perlawanan, alum tetapi io tidak bersedia menyerah. I'ada bulan Maret 1830 Diponegoro dundang ke Magelang untuk berunding dengan Belanda. Ternyata ia terperangkap dan ditangkop. Kemudian ia dihukum huang ke Manado, terakhir ke Makasar.

Pangeran Diponegoro meninggal dunia pada tanggal 8 Januari 1855 di Makasar (Ujung Pandang), Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



MARTHA KHRISTINA TIAHAHU (1800-1818)

Martha Khristina Tiahahu dilahirkan pada tahun 1800, Ketika Pattimura mencetuskan perlawanan terhadap Belanda di Saparuo pada tahun 1817, penduduk Nusa Laut di bawah pimpinan Paulus Tiahahu, ayah Khristina Tiahahu, la mendampingi ayahnya dalam pertempuran sampai ayahnya tertangkap dan dijatuhi hukuman gantung. Bersama pejuang-pejuang lain, ia menyingkir ke pedalaman untuk melanjutkan perjuangan. Akan tetapi ia pun tertangkap dan dibuang ke pulau Jawa.

Martha Khristina Tiahahu meninggal dunia di atas kapal yang membawanya ke Jawa pada tanggal 1 Januari 1818. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



MARTHA KHRISTINA TIAHAHU (1800-1818)

Martha Khristina Tiahahu was born in 1800. When Pattimura initiated apposition to the Dutch in Saparua in 1817, the inhabitants of Nusa Laut also fought against the Dutch under the leadership of Paulus Tiahahu (the father of Martha Khristina Tiahahu). Martha Khristina Tiahahu accompanied her father in battle until her fother was captured and hanged. Together with other freedom fighters she withdrew to the interior to continue the struggle. However she was also captured and exiled to Java.

Martho Khristina Tiahahu on the ship taking her to Java on January 1, 1818. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly appraised her services and has nominated her as a National Heroine.

(1807-1849)

Paku Buwona VI dilahirkan pada Inlan 1807 dan dinobaskan sebagai Surakarta pada tahun 1823. Satali pun Kerajaan Surakarta berada di Iriwah pengawasan Belanda, Paku Huwana VI berusaha untuk tidak mengikuti sumua keinginan Belando, Pada bulan Mei 11130 Belanda memaksanya untuk munyerahkan daerah Banyumas dan Bagelen. Paku Buwono VI menolak dan dalam keadaan tertekan. tonggal 6 Juni 1830 ia meninggalkan keratan menuju Imogiri, la ditangkap oleh Belanda Turena dianggap memberantak. Pada lunggal 14 Juni 1830 dengan paksa io dilurunkan dari takhta dan dibuang ke Ambon.

Paku Buwona VI meninggal dunia di Amban tahun 1849, Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



PAKU BUWONO VI (1807-1849)

Paku Buwono VI was born in 1807 and was installed as Susuhunan or ruler of Surakarta in 1823. Even though the kingdom of Surakarta was under the supervision of the Dutch, Paku Buwono VI tried not to follow all of the wishes of the Dutch. The Dutch forced him to hand over the regions of Banyumas and Bagelen. Paku Buwono VI refused and under pressure, on June 6, 1830, he left the palace for Imagiri. He was captured by the Dutch as he was farcibly removed from the throne and exile to Ambon.

Paku Buwana VI died in Ambon in 1849. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

PANGERAN ANTASAR I (1809-1862)

Pangeran Antasari dilahirkan pada tahun 1809. Ia menentang campur tangan Belanda dalam urusan kerajaan Banjar. Ketika Belanda mengangkat Pangeran Tamjid yang pro Belanda sebagai Sultan Banjar tahun 1857, Antasari mengarganisasi perlawanan.

Pada 28 April 1859
pasukan Antosari menyerang benieng
Belanda di Pengaran, yang segera diikuti
oleh perlawanan di berbagai tempat di
Kalimantan Selatan. Bulan Oktober 1862
ia berusaha untuk melancarkan serangan
besar-besaran, namun sebelum terlaksana
ia meninggal dunia akibat terserang
webah cacar.

Pangeran Antasari meninggal dunia pada 11 Oktober 1862. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasajasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



PANGERAN ANTASARI (1809-1862)

Prince Antasari was born in 1809. He opposed Dutch involvement in affairs of the kingdom of Banjor. When the Dutch appointed Prince Tamjid who was pro Dutch as Sultan of Banjor in 1857, Antasari organized resistance.

On April 28, 1859, Antasari's troops attacked the Dutch fort at Perangan, which was quickly fallowed by fighting at several places in South Kalimantan. In October 1862 he tried, however before it occurred he died of smallpox.

Prince Antasori died on October 11, 1862. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

MULTAN THAHA SYAIFUDDIN (1836-1904)

Sultan Thoha Syaifuddin thinturkan pada tahun 1836. Setelah thinbatkan sebagai Sultan Jambi, la thinbatkan sebagai Sultan Jambi, la thinbatkan sebagai Sultan Jambi, la thinbat sultan-sultan terdahulu dengan llufanda. Bulan September 1858 Belanda ananyerang Jambi dan merebut istana. Sultan Thaha Syaifuddin melanjutkan perlawanan di pedalaman selama lebih rlan 40 tahun. Pada tahun 1904 pertahanan Sultan Thaha di Sungai Ara diserang Belanda, akan tetapi ia berhasil timbalaskan diri. Perlawanan rakyat Jambi luma berakhir pada tahun 1904.

Sultan Thaha meninggal dunia pada 24 April 1904. Pemerintah RI sungat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlowan Masianal



RADIN INTEN II (1834-1856)

Radin Inten II dilahirkan pada tahun 1834. Setelah dinobatkan sebagai penguasa Keratan Darah Putih di daerah Lampung pada tahun 1850, ia segera menyusun kekuatan untuk melawan Belanda. Dalam pertempuran di bentena tahun 1851, pasukan Maranabuna Lampung berhasil memukul mundur. posukan Belanda. Serangan Belanda pada chun 1853 berhasil pula digagalkan Radin Inten II, akan tetapi pada tahun 1856 Belando mengerahkan pasukan besar di bawah pimpinan Kolonel Walson. Setelah benteng Katimbang direbut Belando, kekuatan Radin Inten II mulai melemah.

Radin Inten II dibunuh tanggal 5 Oktober 1856 dalam jamuan makan yang diadakan oleh seorang bangsawan Lampung, Pemerintah Ri sangat menghorgai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkotnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



RADIN INTEN II (1834-1856)

Radin Inten II was born in 1834.

After being crowned as King in Lompung in 1859, he immediately mobilized his forces to oppose the Dutch. In a battle at Fart Marangbung in 1851, the Lampung troops successfully repulsed the Dutch troops. The Dutch attack in 1853 was also folled by Radin Inten II, however in 1856 the Dutch mobilized a large force under the leadership of Calonel Walson. After Fort Kotimbang was seized by the Dutch, the strength of Rading Inten II started to weaken.

Radin Inten II was killed on October 5, 1856 at a dinner which was held by a Lampung nonleman. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

TEUNGKU CIK DI TIRO (1836-1881)

Teungku Cik Di Tiro yang nama kerilnya Muhammad Saman dilahirkan Johan 1836. Dolam perang melawan Itelanda ia membentuk pasukan Sabil. Itrda tahun 1881 pasukannya berhasil mengusir Belanda dari benteng Indrapuri, Aneuk Galong, dan Lambaro. Bahkan pasukannya menyusup ke Kutaraja (Banda Aceh), sekalipun kota itu tidak berhasil didudukinya. Ia pun menjalin hubungan berja sama yang baik dengan Sultan Aceh

Teungku Cik Di Tiro meninggal dunia pada Januari 1891 akibat diracuni aleh seorang kaki tangan Belanda. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasajasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



TEUNGKU CIK DI TIRO (1836-1881)

Teungku Cik Di Tiro, whose childhood name was Muhammad Samon, was born in 1836. In the war against the Dutch he formed a troop called Sabil. In 1881 his troop succeeded in driving the Dutch out of Fort Indrapori, Aneuk Galong and Lambiro. His troops even infiltrated into Kutaraja (Banda Aceh), although they did not succeed in occupying the town. He also cooperated well with the Sultan of Aceh.

Teungku Cik Di Tiro died in January 1891 hoving been poisoned by an accomplice of the Dutch. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly values appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

SI SINGAMANGARAJA XII (1849-1907)

Si Singamangaraja XII dilahirkan pada tahun 1849, la menentang masuknya kekuasaan Belando di daerah Toponuli. Pada bulan Februari 1878 \$1 Singamangaraja XII menyerang benteng Belanda di Bahal Batu dekat Siborangorong. Pusat pemerintahannya di Bakkara disereng den diduduki Belanda. Dengan bergerilya ia melanjutkan perjuangan dari tempat lain. Pada tahun 1833 ia menyerang kedudukan Belanda di Malige. Bulan Januari 1907 Si Singamangaraja XII terkepung di suatu tempat di hutan Simsim. la tidak mau menyerah, Akhirnya Si Singemangaraja XII gugur dalam pertempuran pada tanggal 17 Januari 1907

Pemerintah R1 sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



SI SINGAMANGARAJA XII (1849-1907)

Si Singamangaraja XII was born in 1848. He opposed Dutch control entering the region of Taponuli. In February 1878 Si Singamangaraja XII attacked the Dutch fort at Bohal Batu near Siborong-borong. His centre of government at Bakara was attacked and occupied by the Dutch. He continued his struggle from other places using guerilla tactics. In 1883 he attacked the Dutch position at Balige. In January 1907 Si Singamangaraja XII did not wont to surrender, and eventually he was killed in battle on January 17, 1907.

The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly values appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero.

CUT NYAK DHIEN (1850-1908)

Cut Nyak Dhien dilahirkan Jahun 1850. Suami pertamanya, Ibrahim Lemanga, gugur dalam pertempuran melawan Belanda tahun 1878, Dua lahun kemudian ia menikah dengan pejuang Aceh lainnya, yakni Teuku Umar. Setelah Teuku Umar gugur dalam bulan Februari 1899. perfempuran Cut Nyak Dhien melanjutkan perjuangan di pedalamam Meulaboh, Aceh Barat. Walaupun posisinya sudah terjepit ia tetap manolak untuk berdamai dengan Belanda. Pada bulan Nopember 1905 ia tertangkap dan dibuang ke Sumedang, Jawa Barat.

Cut Nyok Dhien meninggal dunia lahun 1908 di Sumedang. Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasajasanya dan mengangkat-nya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



CUT NYAK DHIEN (1850-1908)

Cut Nyak Dhien was born in 1850. Her first husband, Ibrahim Lemanga, was killed in a battle against the Dutch in 1878. Two years later she married another Acehnese freedom fighter, Teuku Umar. Cut Nyak Dhien continued the struggle in the interior of meulabuh, West Aceh. Although her position was already hemmed in she still refused to make peace with the Dutch. In November 1905 she was captured and exiled to Sumedana, West Java.

Cut Nyak Dhien died in 1908 in Sumedang. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly values appraised her services and has nominated her as a National Heroine.

TEUKU UMAR (1854-1899)

Teuku Umar dilahirkan tahun 1854. Pada waktu Belanda menyerang Aceh tahun 1873, ia sudah turut bertempur melawan Belanda, Pada tahun 1884 ia membantu Belanda membebaskan awak kapal Inagris yang ditawan Raja Teunom, dan dua tahun kemudian membebaskan nakhada kapal Hok Canton. Dari dua peristiwa itu ia memperoleh senjata dan uang. Tahun 1896 dengan maksud tertentu, ia diterima dalam dinas tentara Belanda dan diizinkan mempunyai pasukan sendiri. Setelah memperoleh senjata dan perlengkapan yang banyak tahun 1896, ia kembali memerangi Belanda.

Teuku Umar gugur dalam pertempuran di Meulabah tanggal 10 Februari 1899, Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional

TEUKU UMAR (1854-1899)

Teuku Umar was born in 1854. when the Dutch attacked Aceh in 1873 he had already joined fighting against the Dutch. In 1884 he assisted the Dutch in freeing the crew of a British ship who had been held by the king of Teunom, and two years later freed the ship's captain Hok Canton. He obtained weapons and money from those two events. In 1843 with a certain purpose, he was accepted into the Dutch military service and permitted to have his own troop. After obtaining a lot of weapons and equipment he once again fought against the Dutch in 1896.

Teuku Umar was killed in a battle at Meulaboh on February 10, 1899. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly values appraised his services and has nominated him as a National Hero. The government of the Republic of Indonesia greatly values appraised her services and has nominated her as a National Heroine.

CUT MEUTIA (1970-1910)

Cut Meutia dilahirkan tahun 1870. Bersama suaminya, Teuku Cik Tunong, ia berjuang melawan Belanda di bagian timur Aceh Utara. Tahun 1905 Cik Tunong tertangkap dan ditembak mati oleh Belanda. Cut Meutia menyingkir ke pedalaman dan bersama suami barunya, Pang Nangru, ia melanjutkan perjuangan di daerah Pasai. Pang Nangru gugur dalam pertempuran pada bulan September 1910. Cut Meutia memindahkan kegiatannya ke daerah Gayo walaupun kekuatan pasukannya sudah semakin berkurang.

Cut Meutia gugur dalam pertempuran menghadapi pasukan marsose Belanda tanggal 23 Oktober 1910, Pemerintah RI sangat menghargai jasa-jasanya dan mengangkatnya sebagai Pahlawan Nasional



CUT MEUTIA (1970-1910)

Cut Meutia was born in 1870.

Together with her husband, Teuku Cik
Tunong, she fought against the Dutch in the
eastern part of Nort Aceh. In 1905 Cik
Tunong was captured and shot dead by the
Dutch. Cut Mutia withdrew to the interior
and together whit her new husband, Pang
Nangru, she continued fighting in the
region of Pasai. Pang Nangru was killed in
battle in September 1910. Cut Mutia
moved her activities to the region of Gayo
although the strength of her forces was
dwindling.

Cut Mutia was killed in battle against Dutch constabulary forces on Ocrtober 23, 1910.

